The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,248.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 6
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, at Noon.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Madras	30
„ Carwar	17	„ Coconada	Aug. 1
„ Narrakal	21	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Alleppey	21	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Calingapatam	3
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	4
„ Negapatam	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Guadur	27	„ Fao	9
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire	11
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Linga	15
„ Linga	Aug. 1	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Bushire	3	„ Muscat	19
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	24
„ Mahomerah	5	Arrive BOMBAY	27
„ Busreh Arrival	6		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large, First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S.S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on SATURDAY MORNING, the 17th instant Passengers are requested to be on board before Noon on that day.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

FOR SALE at CALCUTTA, three WATSON'S PATENT PRESSES, with Engines and Pumps complete.

These Presses are in perfect order, and can be seen at work. They are admirably adapted for the Screwing of Cotton, and a reasonable offer will be accepted either for delivery as they stand, F. O. B. at Calcutta, or Cost, Freight, and Insurance to any port between Calcutta and Bombay. Apply to

C. MACDONALD & Co., Bombay.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefore, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 1st day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock" are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				August.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 530 H.P.), Captain W. H. Puckley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

5 Bales Water Twist.
5 bales grey T. cloth.
3 bales grey shirtings.
6 cases Prints.

On account of the concerned—
181 pieces white longcloth, damaged.

On account of the underwriters—
5 boxes of soap.

Also at 2 P.M., at the Town Custom House, ex s.s. Australia B—No. 8 P G 3—1 case damaged silk piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, the undermentioned Shares on account and at the risk of Cumulsee Premjee and by order of Thakur Tezpall Gopalee.

6 Shares in The New Dhurumsee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 2,035, 1,786, 1,789, 1895, 2,434, 1,3 8.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome new Miniature Landour.
Two English built Broughams.
A new light Palanquin office shigram.
The property of a Gentleman—
A nearly new English-built boat-shaped open Carriage with Lamps, Pole and Shafts by R. Ness.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of Munsookhbhoy Bhagoobhoy and on account and at the risk of Tribhowandass Anundjee.

15 Shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company Limited numbered 552 17 155 215 457 20 175 288 289 271 238 231 435 239 and 238.

SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Thackersy Damjee, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties :—

On account and at the risk of Thakur Heerjee Kessowjee—851½ Bags Rangoon Rice.

On account and at the risk of Sha Vithuldass Madhowjee—1,329 Bags Rangoon Rice.

On account and at the risk of Sha Vursung Govindjee—1,101½ Bags Rangoon Rice.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., at the Elphinstone Bunder, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Agents Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.

23 Tons coke, ex Ardgowan.

SALE OF PADOWS OR CARGO BOATS.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th inst, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, by order of the Frere Land and Pier Company Limited, sell by Public Auction at their Bunder, at Sewree, on account of the parties who have not paid the Bunder Rent.

20 Padows as they now lie with all their appurtenances.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 7TH CAMATTEEPOORA STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M. by order of the Mortgagees Janoo Bhula and Dhowila Bhulla, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Rowjee bin Nursoo and Rajoo Nursoo.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at 7th Camatteepoora Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4958, and assessed by the assessment under No 2, containing by admeasurement 36 4/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bound as follows "on or towards the east by the house of Kajee Omersey, on or towards the west by the house of Tharbebaee Vunjaree, on or towards the south by the sweeper passage, and on or towards the north by a Public Road.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. qts
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 26	„ „
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	„ 15	„ „

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.

Just Landed.

BEER of IND COOPER & Co. ...	Rs. 5-0	per dozen quarts.
Do. do.	„ 3-0	„ pints.

Fresh arrival ex Steamer Clive.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER in 1, 2, and 4 dos. tins at Rs. 1 per lb.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

CHOICE SELECTED WINES ON COMMISSION SALE.

CHAMPAGNES.

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
White Dry Sillery	„ 38
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 36

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 8
Christoly	„ 10
Lormont	„ 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped....Rs. 24 per dozen

L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... „ 18 per do.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition....Rs. 5-8 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

COMEDY! OPERETTA! AND BALLET!

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ,
ASSISTED BY
MR. H. ROGERS, of London, and full Company, will appear at the above Theatre on SATURDAY, July 17.

For further particulars see Bills of the Day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June 1875, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF THROUGH COMMUNICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BREAKS on the Line near NARSINGPUR having been REPAIRED, THROUGH BOOKING of Traffic of all sorts is resumed.

The Trains will also again run through, in accordance with the published Time Bills.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th July 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—TENDERS

will be received for the PURCHASE during 12 months, from 1st instant, of the ASHES from Locomotive Engines usually sold by the Company at the following Stations :—

	Estimated quantity.
Golwood	200 Tons.
Bulsar	50 „
Amrolee	550 „
Baroda	250 „
Ahmedabad (including Wudwan line)	450 „

Tenders must be for the whole quantity from each Station and not per Ton.

Tenders to be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parel Works.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Parel Works, 13th July 1875.

OFF TO POONA.

THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE "GHOST."

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JULY 15TH,
FRIDAY, JULY 16TH,

If any body wishes to see D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" *NOW* or *NEVER* is the time.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THE LAST.

ARRIVAL OF MONS. BUGUET FROM PARIS WITH HIS

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

MARVELLOUS EFFECTS.

Manifestations extraordinary. Spirits of departed friends raised and made material with the other novelties as usual.

"TEMPTATION,"

"THE HAUNTED MISER,"

"PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE," &c. &c.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

Performance to commence at 9-30 P.M.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the

HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the

MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London,
and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

J. DEFRIES & SONS

beg to inform their Friends and the Public of India, that in consequence of the numerous applications they have received from India for

ILLUMINATIONS, DECORATIONS, FLAGS, TROPHIES, AND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAYS,

it is necessary to state that they cannot undertake any contracts in London after the end of August, and Photographs of Public and Government Buildings must accompany instructions, in order to prepare special devices.

J. DEFRIES & SONS,
147, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND, in the Fort, on 13th instant, a Black and Tan TERRIER, with cut ears. Apply to W. H. NICHOLSON, Esq., 30 Medow Street

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for a MARRIED COUPLE : two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply "L," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, SHIGRAM (in good condition), HORSE and HARNESS. The Horse in constant work and hard as nails. Apply to "K," care of this Office.

AYAH.—WANTED an ENGAGEMENT, for the homeward passage to England, for an Ayah who can be strongly recommended. Address "C.C.D.," Office of this Paper.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling expressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two adimates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents :—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the Premises lately occupied as Court House and Dispensary, &c., at Bassien.

No Tender will be received after 20th July 1875.

For Terms of Sale apply at Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF INDIA :
THE EFFECTS OF OBSERVATION OF
INDIA
UPON MODERN THOUGHT,
The Rede Lecture delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, 22nd May 1875, by
SIR HENRY SUMNER MAINE.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, MESSES, AND HOTELS.—KANGRA VALLEY TEAS of various brands and of the finest quality, made from the Spring Crop of 1875, can now be had on favourable wholesale terms from

STIRLING & CULBARD,
Kangra Valley Tea Depot, Umritsur, Punjab.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : GLASGOW, 151, West George Street.
LONDON OFFICE : 2, King William Street, E. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

The Directors invite attention to the considerable reductions they have recently made in the premiums for Life Assurance in India.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100.

	Age 25.	Age 37.	Age 50.
With Profits	£3 6 5	£4 1 6	£5 10 1
Without Profits	£2 18 8	£3 11 1	£5 0 5

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 share in the Bonus to be declared at 31st December, for the quinquennial period then ending.

Fire Insurances effected on almost every description of property at moderate rates of premium.

Prospectuses, Report and Balance Sheet, and every other information may be obtained on application to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

12th July, 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Dark Grey Arab Horse, 3 years, 14-3 high, will make a good charger.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1½ high, fast stepper in single or double harness, and a good mover under saddle.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15½ high, perfectly quiet in single or double harness, is a capital Brougham Horse.

"Nimrod," a very handsome well-bred Bay Waler Gelding, standing 15-2½ a good fencer, and will make a grand charger.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15 high, accustomed to be driven in single and double harness, has also been ridden.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger.

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3 high, recently imported.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS, RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR BRAND HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
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NEW YORK.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.

The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the 1st time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co
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STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are *from* MESSRS. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.
ALBUMS, for portraits and landscapes.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.
BLOTTING PADS and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.
CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Date Boxes.
DESKS, "Albert," "Traveller's," &c.
DIARIES in various editions.

ESCRITOIRES and Envelopes and Paper Cases.
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LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS and Music Paper.
PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.
PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.
PENS. Steel and Quill, of every kind.
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POCKET-BOOKS, useful and elegant, in variety.
PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.
SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco & Russia, fitted.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one
TRAVELLERS' or "Ne Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

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BADHAM AND COMPANY'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

NETT CASH PRICES.

GENTS' KNOT SCARFS, Re. 1 8 each ; Rs. 8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' PIN SCARFS, Re. 1 each Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' MADE-UP BOWS, Re. 1 each ; Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' BRACES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair.

GENTS' COLOURED KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair ; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair ; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

GENTS' REVERSIBLE WRIST BANDS, Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed and Washed, ready immediate use, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Colored Borders, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

LADIES' HEM-STITCHED, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

TRAVELLING RUGS—A LARGE STOCK CLEARING AT ENGLISH PRICES.

CARPET BAGS, Rs. 3 each.

ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

FACE TOWELS (Honey Comb), Rs. 8 per dozen.

BATH TOWELS ALL SIZES, BROWN AND WHITE.

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DRAB DRESS HATS, Rs. 4 each.

BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS, Rs. 2 each.

LADIES' HEATHER COTTON RIBBED HOSE, Rs. 18 per dozen.

LADIES' HEATHER MERINO for the rains, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 11-3 per dozen.

LADIES' LESLIE THREAD HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

GIRLS' HEATHER RIBBED COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S HEATHER MERINO SOCKS from Rs. 6 8 per half dozen.

GENTS' BROWN COTTON ½ HOSE, from Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' STRIPED MERINO ½ HOSE, from Rs. 15-8 per dozen.

GENTS' GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS ½ SLEEVES, from Rs. 13-8 per ½ dozen.

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS made to measure, from Rs. 29.

FINE TWILLED BLUE SERGE SUITS (Wool Dyed), Rs. 27.

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SERGES IN ALL SHADES, (Suits), Rs. 27.

GENTS' GOLD FRONT STUDS, Rs. 14-8 Set.

GENTS' GOLD SOLITARES, Rs. 13 Set,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE WINES.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. invite the attention of the Public to a Select Consignment of PURE MARSALA, just imported direct from Naples, in Wood and Bottle, which they can confidently recommend as a WINE of the best quality of its kind, and which has been highly approved of by Connoisseurs.

CASKS containing 43 Gallons	Rs. 210
CASES containing 3 Dozens	„ 45

MORTON & Co. have also just received, from the celebrated Wine Merchants, Messrs. KENNAWAY & Co., London, a large Consignment of their finest SHERRIES of the same quality as those they supply to the Cellars of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House and to many of the leading nobility. These Wines are packed in Cases of 3 Dozen each, and are offered for sale at the following moderate Prices :—

BLACK SEAL	PURO	Rs. 23 8	per Dozen
GREEN SEAL	OLOROSO	„ 26 8	do.
WHITE SEAL	ROMANO	„ 27 8	do.
YELLOW SEAL	MANZANILLA	„ 28 8	do.
CHOCOLATE SEAL	AROMA	„ 29 8	do.
BLUE SEAL	FINO	„ 30 8	do.

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

MORTON & CO.

Bombay, 3rd July 1875.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED per P. & O. Steamer CATHAY, a nice assortment of LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, LADIES' FELT HATS, trimmed, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c.

EAST STREET, POONA.
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL,
AND
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street,
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

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Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
THE
STANDARD
OF THE
WORLD.

SCALES

ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF ALL NATIONS, AND CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED.

WAREHOUSES :
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311 Broadway, New York.
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2 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
MANUFACTURERS :
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons)
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. „

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs.	at 6s. 2d.	£9	5 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „	6s. 2d.	6	3 4
12 Table Forks	30 „	6s. 2d.	9	5 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „	6s. 2d.	6	3 4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 „	6s. 2d.	3	1 8
1 Soup Ladle	9 „	6s. 2d.	2	15 6
4 Sauce ditto	10 „	6s. 8d.	3	6 8
4 Salt Spoons			1	2 0
12 Tea ditto	10 „	6s. 8d.	3	6 8
1 pair Sugar Tongs			0	15 0
			£45	4 2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ... „ 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ... „ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

AGENTS.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th July, 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues as dull as ever, with no immediate prospect of improvement. Yesterday's closing report was dull, sales 8,000 bales, prices being unaltered; and this morning's opening message is to the same effect: probable sales 10,000; actual import, 4,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's advices give a decline of ⅛ cent per lb. in Mid. Uplands on the spot and 1/16 in futures. The day's receipts at the American ports were *nil*, leaving only 1,000 bales for the four days against 4,300, the exports to Great Britain during the same interval being 8,000 against 9,000 bales, last year.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue quiet but Reuter makes no change in quotations, which, however, are purely nominal, as purchases are to be effected on much more favourable terms.

The various articles of General Produce are unaltered in price.

A further payment of £257,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, making £725,000 in all paid in since last return. Whether any reduction in the rate of discount will be made at to-morrow's Board meeting is problematical, as 3 per cent is a minimum, which leaves little room for a decline; but there can be no question that so far as the position of the Bank alone is concerned, a minimum of 2 per cent would be quite warranted.

There must still, however, be a considerable amount of distrust about owing to the late failures, and the disposition, therefore, is doubtless to move with great caution. Consols this morning are quoted still at 94⅜ and French Rentes at 101¼.

Messrs. Fould and Co., the well known bankers in Paris, have given notice, that in consequence of the demise of Mr. Adolphe Fould, the sole surviving partners left are Messrs. Armand and Michel Heine, who continue the house. From the 1st July 1875, the business will however be carried on under the firm of A. et M. Heine.

Sterling Exchange has continued steady to-day, and for short dated Bank Bills rates are a shade firmer, but otherwise there is no change, and nothing certainly to cause an advance, Silver being unaltered at home and the amount of paper offering very small. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.........1s-9 7-16 to 15-32d. per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...1s-9 15/16d. „
Credits 3 „ ...1s-9 15-16d.
Documents 3 „ ...1s-10d.

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual transactions, and rates are the same.

For Government Paper there is more enquiry at current prices but few sellers.

The Share Market has been dull with but few fluctuations. There is some enquiry for Bank of Bombays at an improvement of ¼ per cent., and Colaba Land shares are stronger at a recovery of Rs. 30 per share; but Spinning and Weaving scrip continues dull and out of favor, Alexandra being Rs. 25 lower, other companies unaltered.

Cotton is unaltered. A few purchases have been made on European account at about previous figures, but dealers being willing sellers, the market is no stronger. Receipts yesterday were 287 bales, making 1,997 bales for the five days.

Freights show no movement of any kind. For steamers £1-17-6 is still the nominal rate, and by the only sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool £2 is quoted, but the engagements making are most insignificant.

Piece Goods are steady, and, if anything, a trifle more business has been doing from first hands with a tendency to better prices, but from the bazaar the off take is still very poor.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ do.	Bank of Bengal	1450
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	730
5,250	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1200
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225 nl.
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	25	125	5 do	National Bank of India	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1190
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	115
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1300 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1100
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3900
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	740
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
200	2,000	all	200 ps	Bombay Press Co.	1350
200	500	all	50 ps	Do. New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	70
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1175
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2500
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	350
3,145	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	415
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1500
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	600
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	980

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,060
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
[illegible]	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
2,800	[illegible]	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,100
1,500	1,250	all	100p s	Fleming S. W. Co.	945
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
..	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	950
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	355
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,060
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,065
4,000	625	all	59ps*	Oriental	650
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,650	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	960
500	1,000	250	31½ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	278¾

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
...	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·13	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	300	27pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	160
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,930	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	355
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Date L'dation.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 10th July 1875.

Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,087	0	0
Merchandise	26,602	0	0
Telegraph	374	0	0
Total Rs.	68,063	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1874.

Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,030	0	0
Merchandise	23,495	0	0
Telegraph	[illegible]	0	0
Total Rs.	59,000	0	0
Increase Rs.	9,063	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Trial Trip, on Wednesday, 16th June, the steamer Umballa the property of the British India Steam Navigation Company and built by Messrs Caird & Co., Greenock, went down the Clyde on an official trial trip, with satisfactory results, attaining a mean speed of 11¾ knots per hour.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam ship Cashmere, 676 tons, Capt. R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for P. Gulf via Kurrachee with Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:— For Muscat.—Messrs. Ebram Hoosein and Goolamally Sahoo. For Kurrachee.—Mr. A. D. Wright and Mrs. S. Nursoo. For different ports.—Eight deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Sumatra, 1,466 tons, Capt J. Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with English the Mails and the following cargo:—45 barrels flour, 8 boxes specie, 203 boxes silver, 5 cases boots, 4 cases umbrellas, 58 packages twist, 28 cases bead-, 4 cases wine, 211 packages cotton piece goods, 5 packages paper, and 346 packages merchandise.

The following cargo ex-Caledonian (s), has been shipped from Almeria per Elvira (s), 2,020 bales cotton, 267 bags myrabolams, 3 bags linseed and 191 bundles coir yarn. The sale of unidentified cotton at Almeria on the 18th instant, realized from 4£ to 5£ 10s. per bale; a further sale would be held on the 24th of June. A telegram states that 240 bales have been saved since the Elvira left.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Sumatra (s)	Orman	Suez, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Ottocaps	Grazier	Havre.
	Lanarkshire	M'y	Moulmein.
	Librator	Watson	Colombo and Penang via Tuticorin.
	Cashmere (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Busheer to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Hydaspes (s)	Rennoldson	Southampton, June 3.
	Parkfield	Anderson	Liverpool, March 20.
	Palais Gallien	Majou	Mauritius, May 31.
10	Malda (s)	Burke	Bombay, June 19.
	Jeanie Douglas	Jansson	London, Mar 22.
	Adventure	Robinson	———, June 12.
	Lyaton	Brown	Liverpool, Feb 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Actaea		
10	Lady Octavia		
	American		
	Jacques Forestier		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Olive Branch		Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Colombo (s)		Marseilles via Pondicherry.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.

26 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
June 18 Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
19 Mary Fry, ship, Liddell, from Cardiff.
27 Vindex, ss, Decker, from Hamburg.
28 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
28 Surcouf, F G boat, Rouquette, from Brest.
30 Lotus, ss, Gray, from Hankow.
30 Dunraven, ss, Pottinger, from Kurrachee.
30 Surat, ss, Sockley, from Southampton.
July 1 Strassburg, ss, Barre, from Hankow.
1 Russia, ss, Girard, from Hankow.
1 Borrowdale, ss, Davis, from Bassein.
1 Americana, ship, France, from Falmouth.
2 Pleiades, ss, Lee, from Calcutta.
2 Peiho, ss, Lormier, from Marseilles.
3 Borneo, ss, Middelburgh, from Amsterdam.
3 Dordogne, F T ss, Gofier, from Mayotte.
4 Good Hope, ss, Bainton, from Karwar.
4 Hindostan, ss, Roskell, from Shanghai.
5 Braemar Castle, s, Marshall, from Singapore.
5 Teheran, ss, Johnstone, from Bombay.
5 Holland, ss, Springel, from Amsterdam.
6 Tibre, ss, Girard, from Mauritius.

June. DEPARTURES.

30 Vindex, ss, Decker, to River Amoor.
July 1 Lotus, ss, Gray, to London.
1 Dunraven, ss, Pottinger, to Genova.
1 Surat, ss, Sockley, to Bombay.
1 Strassburg, ss, Barre, to Port Said. F. O.
1 Russia, ss, Girard, to Odessa.
2 Surcouf, F G boat, Roquette, to Japan.
2 Borrowdale, ss, Davis, to Malta. F O.
2 Pleiades, ss, Lee, to London.
2 Peiho, ss, Lormier, to China.
4 Borneo, ss, Middelburgh, to Acheen.
4 Good Hope, ss, Bainton, to Liverpool.
4 Hindostan, ss, Roskell, to London.
5 Dordogne, FT, ss, Gofier, to Toulon.
5 Braemar Castle, to London.
5 Theran, ss, Johnstone, to Suez.
6 Holland, ss, Springel to Batavia.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G. boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
Mary Fry, ship, Liddell, from Cardiff.
Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
Americana, ship, France, from Falmouth.
Tibre, ss, Girard, from Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 14.

For Liverpool.

Europa s, 100 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsee; 152 bales cotton, Humirmul Cursondass; 249 bales cotton, Monoro Hurockchund; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 107 bales cotton, Sawaldass Tejbhoudass

Clive s, 121 bales wool, Hurjeewun Vussonjee and Vussonjee Dewchund.

For London.

Indus s, 30 packages cloves and 62 pieces E teeth, M Premjee; 16 cases fishmaws and hides, M Nuthoo; 6 bales hides and skins, R A Ruza; 22 bales hides, R G Mahamed; 225 packages chillies, B Coosalchund; 257 pieces E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj; 7 bales hides, E Mahamed; 5½ cwts M of P shells, Hajee Essa.

For Venice.

Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

HIGH COURT—15th July.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSE.

408-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—J F Hill and others v Chubildass Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES

405-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savuklal v Jaikram Hemjee—Ardaseer Framjee.—Part heard.

216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bhaidas Jumnadass. (Short Cause.)

Judges' Summons Referred from Chambers.

626-74—M M Munshi—Deweurn Cullianjee and another v Khojee Kha Vullued Hoosein Khan Mona woman, claimant.

LONG CAUSES.

28-71—Tyabjee and Sayani The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble and others v Cazee Mahomed Hoosein bin, &c., and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Seetaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

559-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjewun Doolubdass v Dewalli and others—In person.

562-74—W N Balcristna—Ragoonath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Ramjee and others—Bickell.

317-74—S Pandoorung—Antajee Sakaram Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne. Macfarlane and S.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

LONG CAUSES.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Sharam Mudon Gopal v Ram Narayen Bhaya—Shapoorjee and Tacurdass—M B Barbhaya.

554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narayen and others—Prescott and Winters

557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttar Hamed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B. V. N. Kirtikur

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowun Laldass—Shamrao Pandurung.

167-71—Fletcher and Smith—Tricumdass Hurrivulubdass v Leone Jahier—Janardhun and Ghandibhy.

184-72—Prescott and Winters—Rustomjee Shapoorjee S v Manockjee Hormusjee and another—Chalk and Turner.

458-74—In Person—Balloo Mahadoo v Kessow Govind and others Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.

703-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Perosha Cursetjee and others v R C Antrobus—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

444-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gopalrao Myral v Manchoobai Culliendass—Lynch and Tobin.

473-74—Jefferson and Payne—Gocoolduss Currumsey v Soonderdass Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Tacurdass.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

LONG CAUSES.

592-73—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Girdhur Roopjee v Henry Gamble—M. H Khan.—Part heard.

163-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lalljee Cu chra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne.

583-72—Cragie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrivullubdass Culliandass v Punaulall Poonumchund—Shamrao P. For further hearing.

476-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Khullackdina Khulfanbhai v Poondlick Narayen—Fletcher and Smith.

114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dorabjee Hormusjee B. v Cursetjee Hormusjee Buttiwala.—In person.

304-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nuthmull Gordhundass v Guneshamdass Jaygopaldass—Rimington, Hore and Longley.

384-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bai Ambavow widow v Kharsetjee Jamsetjee B—Macfarlane and Sixpsey.

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow and another v Hajee Ally Mahomed and other—Kertikar and Crawford and Beevey.

376-94—M H Khan Mahomed—Cassum bin Hajee Abpoolla v Abdool Khullick bin Hajee Abdool Fletcher and Smith.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 13.

Rennie, Major, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Cargill, Captain, Bengal 55th Regt, on leave, from Roorkee.

July 14.

Blake, Major General, Madras General Staff, from furlough, from England.
Phillips, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Cowan, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a Med Board, from Mussoorie.
Wilson, Major, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on duty, from Dwarka.

DEPARTURE.—July 14.

Lucas, Surg, Bombay I M D, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 10.)

Mr J K Hume, to officiate as Asst Supdt of Police in British Burma, during the deputation of Mr W Hannay or until further orders.

Mr G Graham and Mr W T Martin, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, have been granted by the Secy of State for India one month's extension of leave on medical certificate, and one years extension of furlough respectively.

H M the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Richard Garth, K T, Q C, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Sir Richard Garth took his seat on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

Mr W C Rossenrode, Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as a Depy Supt of the 2nd grade with effect from the 1st April last, vice Mr H Keelan retired.

Mr G A Bradford, Offg Personal Asst to the Comr of Inland Customs, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 6th inst or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

Foreign Department.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to invest the officer for the time being, holding the appointment of Superintendent of the Rajpootana State Railway Police, with the powers mentioned in Section 25, Act X of 1872, Mr James White, Offg Supdt of the Rajpootana State Railway, has been invested with the powers aforesaid since 18th Feb 1874.

Mr J White, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, and Offg Supt of Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, is granted four months' leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lt A Masters Offg 2nd Squadron Subn, officiated as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, from the 3rd March to the 12th April 1875, and as Adjt only from the 14th April to the 16th May 1875.

The services of Surg G Waters, Civil Surg at Bushire, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Mr J Mather has been appointed Supt of the Rajcoomar College in Bundelkhund from the 5th June 1875, the date of which he assumed charge of his duties.

Financial Department.

Mr J L Lushington resumed charge of the offices of Accountant Genl and Comr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency in Bombay from Mr W E Gordon on the 28th June 1875 before noon.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr T W Gribble, Offg Postmaster Genl, Bengal.

Mr W H Verner, scs, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster Genl, Bengal, during the absence of Mr Gribble, or until further orders.

Military Department.

The following extract from list No 12, dated the 11th June 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return—Conductor J Halliday, Maj C T Hitchins, Surg-Maj H W Spry, and Capt J Herschel.

Granted extensions of leave—Lt-Col H H M Aitken, v c, 6 months, sick certificate, and Maj G A Way, 4 months, private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj George Newmarch, of the Bl Engrs, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt James Hallifax Western, of the Bl Engrs, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, N Division, Ganges Canal, P W Dept, N W Provinces, for six months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal S C having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt Col from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sepr 1866, subject to H M's approval:

Maj Adrian Deneys Vaurenen, 7th July 1875.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt Bt Capt Arthur Conolly, 1st July 1875.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Maj D S Warren, 16th Foot, Offg Asst Adjt Genl, Rawal Pindi Division, to be an Asst Adjt Genl of Division on the Establishment, in succession to Lt-Col R W Hinxman, 60th Foot, who has been ordered to proceed home on succession to a regimental Lt Colonelcy.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct the following exchange of appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No 2 Horse Light Field Battery—Lt H N Jervois, Sub, No 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Sub, vice Lt W M Campbell, who exchanges into No 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

No 3 Horse Light Field Battery—Lt W M Campbell, Subaltern, No 2 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Subaltern, vice Lt H N Jervois.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Bgdr-Genl C C G Ross, of the Bengal S C, Commandant, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt of N. I, temporarily employed on the Brigade Staff, is brought permanently on the establishment, in succession to Bgdr-Genl W Olpherts C B V C, whose tenure of service on the Brigade Staff expires on the date.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Corps of Guides—Lt M C Cooke-Collis, of the 92nd Highlanders, a candidate for the Bengal S C, offg 2nd Wing Subn, 4th Sikh Infantry, on probation, to officiate as Squad Subn on probation during the period Lt F D Battye may officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer temporarily, from the 2nd June 1875, of Lt R A Gilchrist Squadron Sub, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, as Squadron Subn.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No 113, dated 21st June 1875. Granting Capt E F Cambier, R A, Comdt, No 3 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence to Bombay for 30 days, from the 11th June 1875, or date of departure from Ellichpur, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Public Works Department.

Mr C E Hubbard, Probationary Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant Genl, P W Dept, is confirmed in his appointment.

Maj C M Moberly, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Calcutta, is placed on special duty with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present charge.

Capt A E Downing, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, British Burma, was granted subsidiary leave from the 11th Feby to the 5th March 1875.

Maj D B Trail, R E, Controller, P W Accounts, Punjab, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty-two days, with effect from the 15th Sept 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr D C Gordon Controller, P W Accounts, Central Provinces, will, on return from privilege leave, officiate as Controller, P W Accounts, Punjab, vice Maj Trail.

Mr G W Sealy, Asst Supt, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is appointed to officiate as Supt during the absence of Mr. Possmann, on privilege leave, with effect from 15th May 1875.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WATT—June 20th, at the Combe, Westbury-on-Tyne, near Bristol, the wife of A. C. Watt, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BATHER—July 14th, at the Castle Park, Mrs. A. M. Bather, wife of Conductor W. Bather, of the Ordnance Department, aged 26, deeply regretted. The Funeral will take place at 6 A.M.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1875.

It is always an unpleasant thing to lose one's money, and doubly so when one has invested it in some attractive speculation and has been dazzled for a moment with the blissful but delusive prospect of winning cent. per cent. The painful experience which the gambler goes through when the wheel of fortune takes a sudden turn and he draws a blank instead of the prize he had been hoping for is enough to put him out of temper with all mankind; and, from what we have learnt of the present state of the Bombay Share Market, we fancy that many of our local speculators must be qualified to appreciate the state of mind Sheridan was in, when, leaving a hell one morning after a very bad night, he stumbled over a boy on the staircase. "Confound you, what are you doing here?" cried the gambler, glad to find a victim to vent his wrath upon. "Please, sir, I'm only "tying my shoe." "Damn you, you're always "tying your shoe." We are now very much in the position of the boy on the staircase. A number of gentlemen who hold shares, the value of which has lately been greatly depreciated, are naturally in a state of unreasoning irritation which must find relief somehow; and, knowing our lamb-like disposition, they have chosen to fall foul of us and to abuse the *Bombay Gazette* as the author of all their misfortunes. It is in vain for us to protest that we have never troubled ourselves about them or their business; their undiscriminating rage makes them detect the most malicious motives in our most innocent remarks. Some of our critics, for instance, have discovered a deep design to "bear" the Share Market in a simple little article we published last week, summarizing, for the benefit of our commercial readers, the available information regarding the recent failures in England. Those of our readers who have not lost money in shares will believe us when we say that we published that article without the slightest intention of influencing the Share Market one way or another. Our object was to put in a convenient form for reference information the effect of which on the market had been already spent, and the tone of our remarks about business in Bombay was very reassuring. One of our critics is good enough to say that respectable papers in England always "combine to support the "market." That, however, is not our experience; and such a practice would, in our opinion, be highly immoral, for it is obvious that there must be many cases in which the market does not deserve to be "supported," and in these cases a combination to "support" it, that is, to take simple investors in by false representations of the value of shares, would merely be an attempt to aid and abet swindling. Nor do we think it would be an act of kindness to embarrassed speculators to induce them to plunge more deeply into the mire by telling them they may redeem their losses if they will only go into the market and buy more shares at present prices. In our article we said nothing half so strong about the general condition of business as the following remark made by the London *Times*, and quoted with approval a few days ago by a local contemporary who is anxious to "support" the market:— "We have it on very good authority that "it has not been possible during the last three "years to make a profit at all in the East "India trade; every transaction has left a loss, "until some merchants have given it up alto-"gether." Without going so far as the *Times*, we think it is only fair to all parties to point out that business must be conducted in a more economical fashion than it used to be if profits are to be made out of the low prices for which cotton goods are now sold in India; and this remark applies of course to local manufacturers as well as to dealers in English goods. We are assured by our critics that "in scarcely a single "instance is there any ground for the sudden and "startling depreciation," amounting, in some cases, to 50 per cent., in the value of Bombay spinning shares. The fall may be "startling," but it can hardly be called "sudden." In some shares it has been going on for months; and the real causes of the depreciation can be easily traced. We expressed some time ago the opinion, which we still hold, that the cotton industry of Bombay is quite sound, and that there is ample room for new mills under careful management. But, with regard to many of the old mills, we do not understand how anyone in his senses can suppose that the prices of the shares ought to have been maintained at the rates at which they stood some time ago. The price of 20's yarns, which in 1873 was on the average annas 8 9/16 per lb., and in 1874 annas 8¼, is to-day only annas 6⅞. The price of cloth, which in 1873 was annas 9½ per lb., and in 1874 annas 8¾, is now only annas 8. How, in the face of these figures, could a heavy fall have been averted? We leave it to speculators themselves to say whether in special instances there may not also have been special causes connected with the management of mills to justify a further fall; but of this they may rest assured, that no newspaper can damage their property for more than a day or two if that property is really a good one, and that on the other hand childish and ridiculous efforts to "support" or rig the market by means of leading articles and associations of brokers will only make their last state worse than their first.

At the last annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act was brought up for consideration in connection with a Government Resolution dated the 6th February, 1873. The Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Chamber to report upon that Resolution, among other things, recommended in very decided terms the abolition of the office of Inspector-in-Chief and the abolition of the Inspecting Staff in Bombay to the cotton-growing districts. The reason for recommending the abolition of Major Moore's appointment was doubtless because his salary was large, while his duties under the circumstances could not be very valuable, or not, at all events, such as to justify the cotton trading interests being saddled with the burden of such high remuneration to the chief of a department the usefulness of which in itself a good many people considered extremely problematical. The Report of the Select Committee was unanimously approved of by the mercantile community, and the proceedings afterwards undertaken by the Commission which Government appointed to inquire into the question of the necessity of a Cotton Frauds Act confirmed the popular impression that the recommendations of the Select Committee were sound. The Chambers of Commerce in England were requested to give their opinion on the point, and as might have been expected, many of the Manchester men were influenced by the general consideration that the prevention of fraud was a very desirable thing, without considering whether or not that end as regards the cotton trade of this Presidency was not likely to be brought about means more harmful than useful. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce exercised a wise discretion when it decided that the question upon the desirability or not of continuing the Cotton Frauds Act in Bombay was a question belonging more properly to the local commercial bodies to decide. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce was not, however, so modest, a Sub-Committee that was appointed to inquire into the subject warmly approving of the Cotton Frauds Act and deprecating its withdrawal. This Sub-Committee did not pause to pay heed to local feelings or experience. Its admiration of the Act was not marred by doubts of any kind. It was positively enthusiastic over its opinion, even going so far as to proclaim that instead of repealing the Indian Act, they would earnestly promote a similar enactment for the United States. Fortunately for America the theorists of Manchester cannot do as they please in the United States, but it is the misfortune of India that the influence of Manchester often shapes the way in which it is governed. Though this excessively full-spirited Report of the Sub-Committee was not accepted by the Board, which subsequently set forth in a resolution that the directors were not at present prepared to "re-"commend the absolute Repeal of the Cotton "Frauds Act, 1863, preferring that the Bombay "Government should institute such modifica-"tions therein as the circumstances within "their immediate knowledge may appear "to suggest," yet there is little doubt that the representations of Mr. Hugh Mason, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber, and gentlemen of his way of thinking, went some way to induce Lord Salisbury to decide upon the question in the way he has lately done. The local Chamber and ourselves, representing nearly the whole of the commercial community, have urged over and over again that it would be wise to abolish the Cotton Frauds Act, because the expense of working it at the cost of the Cotton Trade was a burden upon the trade which very seriously affected it in the competition with Manchester; and that if certain dealers were in the habit of committing fraud, they would eventually lose by the practice, because, when found out, European merchants would not buy from them. There never seemed any reason to us why trade in cotton should not be regulated by the ordinary laws of commerce, one of which is certainly that dealers in spurious articles are marked and avoided by those who wish to avoid them. There are numerous manufacturers of shoddy in England, but these people soon become known, and the inferior productions of their loom are avoided by merchants who do not wish to deal in them. Lord Salisbury, however, for a number of reasons, has decided upon continuing the working of the Cotton Frauds Act in this Presidency. His Lordship, we understand, holds the view that as cotton is one of the staple products of the country, its growth and improvement should be encouraged. He has been influenced by the considerations that, since the introduction of the Cotton Frauds Act, there has been a marked improvement in the condition of exported Indian cotton as compared with its condition before the Act was introduced; and that in districts in the Presidency, where there is no effective supervision over cotton dealers, the cotton produced is inferior to the staple produced in parts of the country where there is such supervision. It is probable that the improvement in the cotton is due to the ordinary rule of trade that we have just alluded to—namely, that people with a dishonest reputation must fail sooner or later to attract business, just as a draper, or a shoemaker, who makes his wares with bad materials is avoided by customers when he is found out. We suppose that Lord Salisbury has been making comparisons with the districts of Broach and the Berars and has attributed the rise in the value of the Broach staple, and the decrease in the value of the once favoured Berar specimens, to the presence in the one district of Cotton Inspectors and the absence of them in the other. Our impression is that perfectly natural causes furnish the reason for the difference in the produce of these districts—namely, that careless ryots in Berar have used a yearly deteriorating plant, while their brethren in Broach have secured a more lasting and improving staple, and are too industrious to throw their gifts away by stupidity. However, Lord Salisbury has not decided upon the continuance of the Cotton Frauds Act without perceiving that it required considerable modifications, and we believe it will be found that these modifications are what the Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce recommended in the Report which was forwarded to Government in October 1873—namely, the abolition of Major Moore's appointment of Inspector-in-Chief, and the transference of the Inspecting Staff to the up-country districts. The Inspectors will now have to report to the Collectors of districts, and this system ought to develop any possible good there may be in the modified Cotton Frauds Act, for Collectors will have more opportunities of observing the work done by the Inspectors, of assisting them if necessary, and of seeing that trade is not interfered with by vexatious legislation, than an Inspector-in-Chief could have with his head-quarters fixed in Bombay and the unfortunate power of being able to be in only one place at a time.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, 25th June.

Since I last wrote to you, Parliament has produced several interesting incidents. Sir C. Adderley is labouring at the helm of the Merchant Shipping Bill, and is likely to remain there for many a day to come. Sir Charles is a weak but a very respectable old gentleman, of big stature and of heavy mind—if he has any—a genuine specimen of an easy, drowsy, country squire. What can be expected from such a man when entrusted with such a technical and voluminous bill as that relating to Merchant shipping? It is a sight for men and gods to witness him take his punishment from the keen-witted shipowners, and the Plimsollian philanthropists, but it does not bring much credit to his party. The other night, for instance, an amendment was proposed which was fairly and utterly beyond the power of his comprehension. His fussy little lieutenant Mr. Cavendish Bentinck ran to and fro from the Treasury Bench to the shipowners to bring light to his leader's foggy mind, but no light came, and business had fairly to be suspended for five or ten minutes till the Head of the Board of Trade tried to understand what the enemy was aiming at. Even then he failed, and the subject was deferred till the next morning, for we have been for several weeks past in the full swing of morning sittings. The next day Sir Charles fairly comprehended his subject, and he came down to the House and accepted the amendment. The Bill, I should tell you, proposed to take away from shipowners the power to advance money to sailors before starting on a voyage; this amendment gave them the right to advance to the extent of of a month's salary. After Sir Charles had accepted it, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave it his warm support, and defended it against the critics on his own side, who alleged that both the original clause and the amendment were false in principle, because they struck a blow at freedom of contract. The strife ran high, and when there seemed a fear that the Government party would be divided, in strolled Mr. Disraeli. The whips soon told him what had happened, whereupon he got up and coolly threw overboad the President of the Board of Trade and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as the Bill now stands, the old custom will prevail, and shipowners can make advances, or not, just as they and the sailors may bargain. This was a pretty spectacle, but we have had others nearly as bad. On Tuesday there was open rebellion in the Tory camp. Mr. Disraeli had not slaughtered his innocents in the speech which usually comes at this season, declaring what measures are to be dropped, and what to be persevered in, but he proposed in the third week in June to seize all private members' days for the transaction of Government orders. Mr. Gathorn Hardy proposed the motion with that object, but it provoked such a row on the Government as well as on the Opposition side, that Mr. Hardy did not persist in it, and the debate thereon was resumed until Mr. Disraeli could be present. When Mr. Disraeli was present, he determined to forego the proposal, and though this concession was wise, it was nevertheless very humiliating. Mr. Disraeli was much more successful with his party on Monday, at one of those private gatherings which he has brought so much in vogue, for the purpose of cajoling his supporters. I believe I indicated in a previous letter that the Agricultural Holdings Bill threatened to be a very dangerous measure to the Government, and that it had already provoked strong opposition among the country party in the Commons, of whom some 40 or more had protested against it. The chief difficulty related to what was known as the letting value clause, which makes the letting value the basis of the tenants' compensation, which shall be "a capital sum fairly representing so much of the addition made by an improvement to the letting value of the holding as continues unexhausted at the determination of the tenancy." This was not only a very confusing clause, but it raised strong claims against the landlords. Mr. Disraeli found it necessary that the landlords should be mollified, and he therefore called his party together, and told them that the compensation should be altered according to another basis—namely, the sum put by the farmer into the land with a deduction for each year between the spending of the money and the termination of the tenancy, according to which class of improvements (mentioned in the Bill) the expenditure came under. With this they were satisfied, and the Bill was hurried through the second reading last night, so that more time should, if necessary, be devoted to the committee stage. I cannot, however, see that this amendment will remove one great objection to the Bill: the justification which it will give to the landlord to adopt a system of rack rent. The Bill is not compulsory, and the landlord can do one of two things under its provisions: he can either contract himself out of it, and so disappoint his tenant, or he can give the occupier the benefit of the Bill and raise his rent. Politically, therefore, the Bill is likely to give great offence to one class of Electors—the tenant farmers. And, by the way, I may mention that it is sheer moonshine to regard—as was done in the debate last night—the result of the West Suffolk Election as indicating the farmers' approval of the Bill. That issue was no doubt raised in that Election, but it was dropped immediately the farmers discovered that the Liberal candidate had contributed to the Labourers' Union. I fear this long chapter of politics will be tedious, but your readers ought to know that the doings of this Government are not quite so rosy-hued as Mr. Disraeli tried to paint them last evening. The Government measures are the most sickly legislative bantlings that were ever mentioned in a Queen's speech; a large proportion of them are permissive, and those that have been made compulsory have had a good deal of the strength filtered out of them at the committee stage.

Though the latest telegrams from Rangoon are reassuring, there continues to be a good deal of uneasiness about our relationship both with that country and with China. It is known in official quarters here that General Ripley, an American, has recently been buying large numbers of torpedoes for the Chinese Government.

The Marquis of Salisbury continues to be in a critical state of health, suffering, I suppose, from that old affection in the spine to which I referred in a recent letter. The Duke of Buckingham is a widower, and it is stated that he will be accompanied to Madras by his sister Lady Anna Gore Langton and her two daughters, who will do the honours at Government House. Lady Anna, who by the way is one of the leaders of the Woman's Suffrage movement, lost her husband, the member for Somerset, at the end of 1873.

The Sultan of Zanzibar continues to be fêted and petted, and to confirm the good impression which he first made among us. He has now seen a deal of London, and as he cannot understand why most people here—for he lives opposite Hyde Park—are generally occupied in pleasure-seeking, he is to be taken to the chief centres of industry in the provinces in order to see the Englishmen at work. To-day His Highness forwarded to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh a number of magnificent presents, consisting of ancient golden sheathed swords, daggers, and other specimens of armour, some of which date back to the time of the Phœnicians. The Duke of Edinburgh, I should add, has set himself to make one of the finest collections of armour in the world.

There is little to be added about the Prince of Wales's visit to India, excepting that he is intended to arrive at Bombay on the 8th of November, if that be possible. From Bombay the Prince will sail round the Continent to Calcutta, calling at Ceylon in the way, where he will possibly do a little elephant hunting.

Writing of hunting reminds me of the sad scandal which has surrounded the name of an illustrious Indian Nimrod, better known however at home as one of the finest cavalry officers in the English army. I refer to the case of Colonel V. Baker. It is impossible to describe the interest which has been felt in that prosecution, and the feeling of bitter disappointment that an officer of his high reputation should be laid under such a charge. Of that reputation I can give you a story, for the truth of which I can vouch. During the Franco German war conversation among the Head Quarters staff turned upon the subject of English and foreign cavalry, and cavalry officers. The Crown Prince remarked that of the four cavalry officers in Europe, England possessed two. Austria had one, whom he named, in Germany there was his cousin, the Red Prince, and England had Shute for the heavies, but the best of all was Baker for light cavalry. This testimony was well deserved, and true military merit has won for Colonel Baker a high popularity not with the public alone, but at the Horse Guards and Marlborough House. That such a charge should now be brought against him has produced a feeling of absolute regret, more, it is true, in the interest of the service than of actual sympathy with him. In fact, that sympathy is very limited in many circles where he was best known, and it is alleged that there are many persons who do not regard this charge with very much surprise. His wife, however, stands by him in this hour of trial—which is also another reason for surprise to those who know the family. The Duke of Cambridge is said to be intensely annoyed, because the Colonel attended a military dinner on the very evening of the outrage, and proposed the Duke's health. In reply, the Duke was led to speak in the very highest terms of Baker, little knowing what a terrible charge hung over the Colonel's head. The Colonel is of course suspended, pending the result of this trial.

The opium debate is expected to-night in the House of Commons, and though we cannot expect the British Government to give up its monopoly all at once, it is supposed that they are not unwilling to limit cultivation if that can be done with due regard to the Exchequer. Sir George Campbell's speech on this subject is expected with some degree of interest.

Dr. Birdwood, the curator of the Indian Museum, has just read a paper before the Royal Society of Literature on the discoveries which he recently made in the large chest which was transferred to him some time ago from Colonel Burne, that gentleman having received it from Sir John Kaye when the latter retired from office. The circumstances of those discoveries have been recently published in these columns. It will be sufficient to give a short extract from Dr. Birdwood's official report to the India Office authorities. The chest contained 51 tally sticks, a bag marked "fifteen pagodas," but which when opened was found to contain only two lumps of old iron, and forty parchments. The latter relate to the doings of the East India Company, and are exceedingly valuable as historical documents; the whole, save two, are under the great seal. I will specify some of the more important of those parchments. There are licences for the exportation of English and foreign gold coin, drugs and spices; commissions for commanders of the East India Company's fleets; a warrant, bearing a magnificent seal of the Protector, for the payment of £50,000 to the East India Company; acquittances to the Company for the sale of Dutch prizes, two of which realized £155,000; and four others £175,000. There are likewise documents relating to loans from the Company to Charles II.; a warrant of that King, dated 12th November 1864, commanding Petit, Bourcher, Cracroft, and Littleton to return to England, and answer a charge of promoting "the late rebellion [Keigwin's] in Bombay." There is also a release from Prince Rupert to the East India Company, signed by the Prince, Lords Latimer, Ormonde, and Craven, Sir H. Coventry and Sir J. Duncombe. But, the most interesting parchment is that to which I have previously referred; the original roll of subscribers for raising two millions at 8 per cent., and for settling the trade to the East Indies. It contains an enormous number of autographs, and the amounts for which each person subscribed. The highest figure is £20,000, J. Sam Shepheard, and the lowest is £100. Many of the names are well known in the history of India of that period—1698. Many of the documents are ornamented with a vignette portrait of the reigning monarch, and the date of the whole ranges from 1606 to 1758. The removal of the India Museum to South Kensington has also brought several other forgotten documents to light. One relates to the presentation of Dewanee to Lord Clive; another is an indenture settling an annuity of £4,000 on Warren Hastings, dated April 10, 1796; and a third, dated three days later, giving him £50,000, with which to pay his debts. The Company dispensed its gifts right royally in those days. The discovery is one of the most interesting that has ever been made in connexion with our Indian history, and instead of locking these treasures up in the library of the India Office, Dr. Birdwood has taken care to give them the widest possible publicity.

"Baron" Grant has bought the *Echo*. Having lost Sampson and the *Times* he "goes in" for the popular ha'porth. Arthur Arnold gives up the Editorship, and Miss. Cobbe will decline to write for the paper under the new proprietary. Perhaps the paper may be made a Tory print, for the "Baron" is a Conservative.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

LONDON, 25th June.

The Prince of Wales will leave England for India on or about October 10th, before which time he will pay a visit of some little duration to the Queen, either at Osborne or Balmoral. Her Majesty is, it is said, somewhat apprehensive as to the effect of the Red Sea upon the health of H. R. H. when the return journey is being made in the month of May—the worst of times for the passage—next year. Accordingly many friends of the Prince have made attempts, so far in vain, to induce him to go from India to Philadelphia, via San Francisco, and there witness the inauguration of the Centennical Exhibition. Indeed a special request that His Royal Highness might favourably consider the proposal has, I understand, been made by the English Commissioners to the Exhibition. The arrangements being made for the Prince's comfort on board the largest of the Anglo-Indian troop-ships, the Serapis, are on a scale of exceeding grandeur. The ship will indeed not only externally but internally resemble a magnificent floating Palace. The Prince's bed-room, an airy chamber, is being constructed on the starboard side of the vessel on the saloon deck. The part of this deck, which hitherto has supplied the long mess-room for officers going through the Suez Canal, has been divided by silk curtains into three separate chambers. The first of these and the principal apartment of the ship, is a State reception room. The Flying Squadron under Admiral Sir Rowley Lambert, C.B., with Lord Charles Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, as Flag Captains will meet the Royal Convoy at Aden, and thence conduct H. R. H. to Bombay. Thus a magnificent naval display is in store for the city of Bombay, and amidst thunder of guns the Prince will be welcomed. In thus delegating this important duty to the Flying Squadron no ordinary honour is being paid to India, for in order that it might be carried out, the ships of war have had to be or will have to be from next December specially recommissioned, and the return of the officers to England at the expiration of their usual time of service has been frustrated.

MR. TUCKER ON THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" AND COLONEL PHAYRE.

The following letter, in answer to the *Pall Mall Gazette's* article on "Zeal and Discretion," was refused insertion by the editor of that paper:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Sir,—If an illustration had been wanted of the truth of the old adage, to which the genius of Alexander Pope has given a world-wide circulation, that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," it was afforded by the leading article which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 15th instant, entitled "Zeal and Discretion."

A more complete, but, I trust, unconscious misrepresentation of the conduct of Colonel Phayre, the ex-Resident at Baroda, in circumstances of admitted difficulty and complication, and of the action of the Government of Bombay in connection with the events which have led to the deposition of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, could scarcely have been penned.

The incorrectness of the picture so graphically delineated by the writer of the article in question, would appear to have originated in a serious misconception of the real state of facts; caused, probably, by an insufficient examination of the circumstances which had produced the severe, but, in my judgment, wholly disproportionate, censures which have been passed by superior authority on an able and conscientious public servant, placed by the mistakes of others in an almost impracticable position, from which it was scarcely possible to escape.

To any one who has carefully perused the five blue-books on Baroda affairs, which have now been laid before Parliament, it will be patent that to Colonel Phayre and the Bombay Government the credit belongs of having from the beginning appreciated the true character of the misrule at Baroda, and of having taken the broad views of the responsibility of the Paramount Power under such circumstances, and of its duty to the subjects of Protected States, which have now been authoritatively promulgated by the Secretary of State for India, but which were not adopted without hesitation and much preliminary vacillation by the Government of India.

It is, further, evident that if the management of the enquiry entrusted to the Commission presided over by Sir Richard Meade in 1873-74 had been left to the Bombay Government, the scrutiny by that Commission would have been more searching and exhaustive, and would not have been confined within limits which impeded and retarded the clear ascertainment of the actual truth.

If unwise restrictions had not been placed on the action of this Commission, the cruel instigator of the murder of Bhow Scindia, Govind Naik, and others, would have been convicted, deposed, and punished as a criminal, with the unanimous approval of the people of India and of the United Kingdom; without any of the misunderstandings and dissatisfaction which have since arisen, in consequence of the series of blunders which have been committed, and of the inability of the Viceroy to rise to the exigencies of the situation until the last moment when the final act of the deposition was decided upon.

It was not the Bombay Government who refused to probe to its lowest depth the foul ulcer in the condition of the Baroda State which had been revealed by the penetration, singleness of purpose, and moral courage of Colonel Phayre; nor was it the local Government who feared to extend investigation to the worst crimes alleged to have been committed by a Tyrant who has been shown to have combined in his single person all the vices and inhumanity which have been attributed to the worst of the Roman Emperors, and of whose thorough and incurable depravity there can now be no doubt whatever.

Neither was it Sir Philip Wodehouse, nor his Council, who gave to a despot of this description a period of probation, with unlimited power *ad interim* over two millions of people; nor were the Bombay authorities primarily responsible for the retention over a potentate of this character, in a position so exceptional, of an adviser, custodian, and judge, who had previously prosecuted him for minor offences, had declared his ability to establish more heinous ones, and had not concealed his conviction that Mulhar Rao Gaekwar was radically and hopelessly bad.

In the letter which the Governor General addressed to the ex-Gaekwar, when announcing his decision on the report of Sir R. Meade and his colleagues, it was expressly stated that the Resident, Colonel Phayre, at that time possessed the *full confidence* of the Viceroy. An attempt has been made, in a later despatch, to show that this was not the case, and that those words were not used in their ordinary significance; an expression of this kind in an important State paper must, however, be held to be binding on the writer of such a document: we are entitled, therefore, to assume that the withdrawal of Lord Northbrook's confidence from Colonel Phayre was occasioned by some of that officer's acts subsequent to this point in the proceedings.

Let us then examine what these acts were; and how far they supply a substantial foundation for the reprobation and condemnation which have been so unhesitatingly passed on this gallant but unfortunate officer by his official superiors and by a large portion of the English Press.

The principal errors imputed to Colonel Phayre may be resolved into three charges.

1stly.—That when asked by the Gaekwar to advise him as to the formation of a new administration for the future, Colonel Phayre gave his opinion that Professor Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who for some time had been, nominally, a joint-administrator in the Baroda Durbar, should be removed from office; as he was, in Colonel Phayre's estimation, not qualified for the post of a Minister.

2ndly.—That when Mulhar Rao proposed that his brother-in-law, Sayajee Rao, alias Nana Saheb Khanwelker—the Minister during whose tenure of office the worst of Mulhar Rao's crimes against his own subjects had been perpetrated—should retain the nominal and superfluous office of "Pritinidhi," and receive certain military honours supposed to attach to the position, Colonel Phayre informed the Baroda Prince that, after what had taken place, the continuance of this man in any office would be a mark of disrespect to the Viceroy.

3rdly.—That in his communications with Mulhar Rao, subsequent to the commencement of the term of probation, Colonel Phayre had been too imperious and unconciliatory in his tone; and had departed from the spirit of the instructions issued to him by the Central Government, and from the letter of the orders of the Provincial Government, in having addressed a communication to the chief on the subject of the treatment of certain ladies without previous consultation with the Government of Bombay.

Now, as to the first head of charge, it may be pointed out that Colonel Phayre was expressly directed to offer Mulhar Rao advice, if he should seek it.

Mulhar Rao did ask for the Resident's advice with reference to Mr. Dadabhoy's nomination to be sole Dewan, and Colonel Phayre gave the Gaekwar the only counsel which under the circumstances he could truthfully give, entertaining the opinion which he held of Mr. Dadabhoy's unfitness for the position; an opinion which, it may be observed, has been fully justified by subsequent events.

So far as Colonel Phayre was personally concerned, the honest and disinterested advice which, on this occasion, he gave to Mulhar Rao was a blunder; for the advice was not followed by the person to whom it was offered, but Colonel Phayre's unfavourable opinion was fully disclosed to Mr. Dadabhoy, and led to the preparation of the "khureeta," composed by Mr. Dadabhoy, which ultimately awakened the Viceroy to the mistake he had made in not removing Colonel Phayre honourably when he accorded to Mulhar Rao a period of probation. Of the soundness and wisdom of the counsel thus given there can hardly, I should suppose, be now two opinions.

It is asserted that in conveying this advice Colonel Phayre used language somewhat stronger than the occasion warranted; but if this be admitted, it is of no material importance.

On the second count of the indictment it may be remarked that Mulhar Rao's brother-in-law had been the willing and active instrument of his relative and master during the period of mal-administration which had led to the intervention of the Viceroy. The character and conduct of this agent of the Gaekwar had been unfavourably reported upon by General Meade's Commission, and his removal publicly recommended by the Governor-General; so that Colonel Phayre was not singular in holding that the suggestion that honours of an exceptionally high class should be continued to this unprincipled favourite would be, after the the expression of Lord Northbrook's public condemnation, an insult to the Viceroy and to the British Government. In this view, I imagine that most unprejudiced persons will agree with the ex-Resident.

On the third article of accusation, I consider that Colonel Phayre would have been wiser if he had been less peremptory in some of his communications with the Prince whom it was his duty to watch over, and, if possible, restrain; but when a man is compelled to handle a "cobra da capello," or other venomous snake, he can hardly be blamed if he should accidentally grip the reptile too tightly, and in the operation inflict a scratch which might have been avoided by more gentle manipulation. That Mulhar Rao was a serpent, whose poisonous fangs had not been extracted, has been amply proved by the subsequent attempt on Colonel Phayre's life, which happily was not successful.

The more recent investigations of Sir Lewis Pelly at Baroda have most clearly established that there was nothing untrue or exaggerated in the assertions of Colonel Phayre with reference to the misgovernment which had so long prevailed in that Principality, and which he was the first to bring to light.

In this particular his determined resolution to put an end to indisputable wrong-doing shines out in brilliant contrast to the indolent *laisser faire* policy of his predecessors at the Baroda Court, and has afforded an example which may with advantage be followed by all diplomatic agents, or—as they are called in India—political officers, throughout Hindustan.

If a state of affairs which was in the last degree abominable has been now fortunately terminated, it is mainly due to the unceasing efforts and unfaltering courage of the much-abused and ungenerously dismissed Resident at Baroda. It is he who by his unswerving perseverance in the path of strict duty, and by his unselfish disregard of personal considerations, has in a measure compelled the Viceroy of India, if not Her Majesty's Government at Home, to extinguish a system of tyranny and oppression which has rarely been exceeded in the history of mankind; and for this good work Colonel Phayre has up to the present time received neither reward nor approbation. On the contrary, he has been degraded, and heavily fined and exposed to every description of calumny and misrepresentation, in consequence of the unmeasured condemnation pronounced against him by the Government whom he has served so well, and for whom he has risked life, and what to him is dearer than life—his honour and professional reputation.

That Sir Lewis Pelly should have been thanked for the comparatively insignificant part which he has played in this Baroda drama, and that there should have been no recognition of the distinguished service which Colonel Phayre in the capacity of Representative of, and Aid-de-Camp to, Her Majesty has so conspicuously rendered to his Sovereign, his country, and above all to the people of India, in bringing about a reform which promises to be permanent in an evil administration which for the last half century has been the curse of Western India, seems to me as extraordinary as if I should find in a published history of the Battle of Waterloo a laudatory notice of Blucher, and no mention whatever of the name of Wellington, in connection with that great victory.

In the despatches recently issued by the India Office praise has been given to the man who, with the full aid and support of his official superiors, has completed, after a hard battle had been won, the destruction of an enemy who had been previously beaten at all points; while to the man who, without similar assistance, has borne the burden and heat of a perilous and protracted fight, and who single handed had gained a solid victory, not a word of commendation, approval, or encouragement has been vouchsafed. Such a result is, to say the least, singular; and in justice to the absent Colonel Phayre I consider that public attention should be called to this remarkable oversight.

I should intrude too much on your valuable space were I to attempt to discuss the Baroda imbroglio in all its different aspects. Further criticism must be reserved for another time, and for another class of periodical. I trust that I have stated enough to convince you that there is another side to this important question, and that there is more to be said for Colonel Phayre, and for the sagacity of the Bombay Government who sent him to Baroda at a time when the services of a man of his well known character were greatly needed there, than may at first sight be apparent on the surface of the published correspondence.

I am far from wishing to assert that certain minor indiscretions may not be justly laid at his door; but these are as nothing in comparison with the work he has accomplished.

No one was more disappointed than I was when I perused the report of Colonel Phayre's cross-examination by Serjeant Ballantine. Everyone, however, is not gifted with the readiness of the immortal Sam Weller, and few persons unaccustomed to appear in Courts of Justice can fail, with his own weapons, an Old Bailey expert in the art of making black appear white, or white black, of the type of the blustering Sergeant Buzfuz.

I may mention incidentally, in justification of my right to express an opinion on this subject, that I was a member of the Bombay Government up to April 1874, but that my term of office had expired before the Viceroy's decision on the report of Sir R. Meade's Commission had been formed or proclaimed. The conclusions which I came to on that report are recorded in the first number of the Baroda compilations.

I shall be obliged if you will give publicity to this letter, with as little delay as may be practicable, in your daily and weekly issue.—Yours, &c.,

H. P. St. G. TUCKER.

East India U. S. Club, 14, St. James' Square S. W.,
22nd June 1875.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 14th July, 5 30 p.m.—Weather rainy. Wind N. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 40 cents.

Carwar, 14th July, 5 p.m.—Weather showery. Wind W S.W. 4 to 6. Ther. 81. Bar. 29·94. Fall of rain 40 cents.

Mangalore, 14th July, 4·32 p.m.—Weather squally and wet. Wind N.W. Ther. max. 80, min. 75, W. B. 79. Bar. 29·84. Fall of rain 43 cents.

Tuticorin, 14th July, 5 p.m.—Weather fair. Wind W. Ther. 94. Bar. 29 83.

Vingorla, 14th July, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast. Wind S.W. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 1 inch 45 cents.

THE RATE FOR BANGHY PARCELS being at a fixed rate of Two Annas for every Ten tolas, a Parcel can be sent at this rate a distance of 1,000 miles the same price as for 50 miles, so that Customers requiring articles at a distance will have little to pay for Transit by ordering from Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BURMA NEGOTIATIONS—RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIMLA, 14TH JULY.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was issued to-day containing a resolution by H. E. the Viceroy notifying the conclusion of the negotiations which Sir Douglas Forsyth was instructed to conduct with the King of Burma regarding the independence of the Western Karennee territories.

With reference to the refusal of a passage for an escort, the Resolution notifies that a fresh communication to the King has become necessary.

H. E. the Viceroy entertains confident expectation that such further communication may be so received by the King as to maintain the friendship between the two Governments intact.

PARLIAMENTARY.

EXPENSES OF THE PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Fawcett gave notice that, on Thursday next, he intends to move that no part of the expenses entailed by the Prince of Wales' visit to India shall be charged against the Indian revenues.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH KASHGAR.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to aquestion, stated that Mr. Shaw had been instructed to return from Kashgar when the negotiations for a commercial treaty were completed, and that under this treaty no power existed to appoint a Political Agent in Kashgar.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 14TH JULY.

The Assembly have annulled by 330 against 310 votes the election of M. Bourgoing, Bonapartist Deputy for the Department of Nievre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

The official Turkish Budget shows a deficit of four millions sterling.

The Carlists are being closely pressed by the Alphonsist troops.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 14TH JULY.

The s.s. Peshawur, with outward Indian mails, sailed from here for Bombay at 12-45 this afternoon.

The s.s. Australia, with homeward mails from Bombay, of 2nd instant, arrived here on Sunday afternoon.

LONDON, 13TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 7½d.
40's Mule Twist	9s. 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½
5 do. French Rente, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	55 11/16

The sum of £257,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE TANSA WATER SUPPLY COMPANY.

We have the best authority for stating that the scheme for the acquisition of the Bombay Water Works by a public company, to which we referred some time ago, has not received, and is not likely to receive, the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

The Maharajah of Joudhpore has been fortunate in having a loan of sixty four lakhs of rupees to him by Government, sanctioned by the Viceroy.

Mr. Thomas Jones, Barrister-at-Law, 5th Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is appointed, we learn from the *Englishman*, to succeed Mr. R. Knight as Assistant Secretary, Bengal Secretariat.

Major General Stewart, C.B., Commanding the Lahore Division, has been called away to Simla on special duty. During his absence, Brigadier Ross, of Mooltan, will command the Division. The latter officer, it is said, comes to Lahore very soon.

A Kurrachee correspondent informs us that, before Colonel Widdicombe committed suicide, he had resigned his appointment as Judge of Kurrachee, and that it was probable the appointment would be taken up by Major Grant, Judge of Hyderabad.

It is said that Messrs. Burn and Co., of Calcutta, have received an order for six railway carriages for H. H. the Nizam. One of them is to be superbly fitted as a State carriage; the others are to be in a style superior to the first-class carriages on the East Indian Railway. They are all to be delivered before the arrival of the Prince of Wales.

The first number of a new journal, with the charming title of the *Obituary*, has seen the light in England. A large mourning border runs round the pages, and pictures depicting tombs are pleasantly scattered throug the paper. Some cheerful paragraphs concerning the victims to Pallida Mors are interspersed; there is a leading article on the subject of death, together with a few hints upon physical preparation for it; and all for the small sum of fourpence.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore, accompanied by Dr. Young, the Civil Surgeon of Bhawulpore, and Mr. J Crampton Doran, the Nawab of Mundote, and the young Sahib-zadas of the Bhawulpore State, started from Lahore on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock by special train for Wazeerabad *en route* to Sealkote. After a short stay there they will proceed via Jummoo and Srinuggur. We are glad to hear the young Nawab of Bhawulpore is fast recovering his strength.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphs:—The International Telegraph Conference at St. Petersburg has passed a resolution forbidding the artificial formation of compound words. The Conference has accepted the principle of letters as a substitute for a measure of words, deciding that, within the limits of Europe, five letters shall be equivalent to a word, and on Transatlantic lines, or lines going beyond Europe, ten.

It is said thatat the late meeting at Marlborough House to promote the establishment of a National Training School of Music, the Lord Mayor alone was invited to take his seat at a separate table with the four Royal and Serene Highnesses and the two Archbishops who were present. His Lordship showed his appreciation of the honour thus done him, by making an animated speech respecting the 'appiness which 'armony introduced into the 'omes of the poor; and by his reckless sacrifice of the letter H throughout, he gave another illustration of the fact that musical notation only ranges from A to G.

The *Times* received by yesterday's mail, regrets to learn that Lady Franklin lies in a very critical condition at her house, 45, Phillimore-gardens. She continues to manifest the deep interest in matters connected with Arctic exploration which has been the leading feature of her life. On Wednesday her ladyship took final leave of Mr. Allen Young, the commander of the exploring yacht Pandora, about to proceed on a voyage of discovery to the North. Should circumstances prove favourable, it is probable that Mr. Young may revisit King William's Land, the scene of the final catastrophe which closed the career of Franklin and his companions nearly thirty years ago, and where the mystery of their fate was solved by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, with whom Young sailed in the yacht Fox in 1860.

The disappearance of Mr. Broughton from Ootacamund some months ago still remains unexplained. Meantime the disposal of his effects seems to have been determined on according to the *South of India Observer*, from which paper we take the following paragraph:—"By order of Government the apparatus and books of the late Government Quinologist, Mr. Broughton, are to be made over to Mr. Wilson, the Professor of Physical Science at the Presidency College, for use in the College, except a binocular microscope, which will be given in charge of Mr. Jamieson for use in connection with the Government Gardens, Ootacamund. Mr. Broughton's books, &c., that are private property, should be retained by the Commissioner, until claimed by their owner. The absence of any news of Mr. Broughton is unsatisfactory and much regretted by his friends."

General Sir Richard Airey, writing to the *Times* respecting the reported disaffection in the Artillery at Woolwich, says:—"In an article under the heading of 'Naval and Military Intelligence,' which appeared in the *Times* on the 10th June., it is made to appear that, among other errors, something approaching to disaffection exists in E Battery 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed at Woolwich. I have it in command to acquaint you that the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has caused the most scrutinous and careful investigation to be made into all the circumstances therein alleged, and which, His Royal Highness has ascertained, reflect, without real foundation, upon the battery in question. His Royal Highness would, therefore, feel obliged if you would be so good as to cause an emphatic denial to be published in the *Times* of the above misrepresentations."

Almost a half of the *Punjab Government Gazette* is filled with a report of the Rawul Pindee Horse Fair for 1875. It appears from a comparison of the results of the past four years that the fair has become permanently popular. Four years ago only 594 horses were exhibited. This year there were 1,368 horses and 229 mules. The Lieutenant-Governor finds fault with the manner in which the prizes from the Imperial—as distinguished from the Provincial—Fund were assigned. He contends that the greater part of the former ought to be distributed among the native breeders of the Punjab. But, as it was, about two-thirds of the grant fell to officers "whose horses under existing circumstances cannot help breeding operations." Only Rs. 189—out of a total imperial grant of Rs. 3,239—were won by *bona fide* breeders, and of that paltry sum, Rs. 100 were given as a consolation prize to the owner of a horse from Herat.

A letter from India calls upon a writer in the *World* to expose a bitter wrong under which Army officers serving out here are labouring. It seems that one of the rights guaranteed to officers of the late East India Company on transfer was, that they should receive two shillings for the rupee on home-remittances. This privilege, however, was rescinded by the Duke of Argyle, who, the *Calcutta Englishman* remarks, 'broke faith with the officers, by reducing the value of the rupee, and at the same time boasted of the transaction as a financial *coup*; an act which, if perpetrated by a commercial association towards its servants, would have placed them beyond the pale of trust and confidence.' At the present rate of exchange, to remit 1000 rupees to his family at home an officer would be mulcted of nearly 9*l.*; and this is the more unjust as it is believed that civilians of high rank and pay send home money at two shillings, and private soldiers at two shillings and a halfpenny, the rupee.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* telegraphs that the German Note addressed to the Belgian Government on the 17th inst. is in political circles at Berlin generally understood to mean that the affair is arranged in its essential points, if there is no further meddling of Belgian subjects with the home conflicts of Germany, but that otherwise the demands of the German Note of last April will be reasserted. It appears that the political circles alluded to do not remember the text of the Belgian Note of the 30th of last April, in which it was declared that the Belgian Government will wait to see the proposals to be adopted in German legislation to prevent subjects from troubling the internal peace of neighbouring States to the detriment of good international relations, in order to examine those proposals from the standpoint of the customs, traditions, and guaranteed Constitutional liberties of Belgium. The Belgian Government will in the meantime undoubtedly do its best to keep its *enfants terribles*, bishops and others, in order.

The *World* says:—"There is one observation which it may not be out of place to make about the case of Colonel Valentine Baker and Miss Dickinson. Why don't the railway companies build carriages with divisions between the compartments of thick plate glass above the back padding, which would enable people to see without hearing from one end of a carriage to another, and thus, whilst insuring all necessary safeguard against eavesdropping, prevent the possibility of the occurrence of cases like that of Colonel Valentine Baker? The most amorous of men would be kept in order by the knowledge that he had a dozen or more witnesses to his advances. Of course it would be objected by the companies that in case of that common occurrence in England a 'big smashup,' the broken glass would be an additional source of danger. Any one who has ever seen the smashed bandbox condition to which railway-carriages are reduced by an 'accident' will, however, smile at this objection. Of course the real objection is the expense."

A careful estimate of the extent and position of this year's American cotton crop has been published by the New York *Commercial Chronicle*. It sets down the number of acres planted at 9,251,471, or 3½ per cent. more than in 1874. Should the yield from this acreage prove bad, as in 1871-72, the outturn this year would be about 3,574,000 bales from this acreage, or about 276,000 bales less than last year; but if good, as in 1870-71, the crop would reach 4,580,000 bales. At an average of years it would, of course, represent a crop increase of about the same percentage as the average increase. With regard to the condition of the plant, the reports are very satisfactory, and the *Chronicle* says that since the war there has not been a more promising crop than this one was on the 1st of June:—"The stand is as nearly perfect as possible; the plant is strong, green, and vigorous, and the fields as clean as a garden." Scarcely ever were there fewer exceptions to that statement. The *Chronicle* estimates the position in relation to the fine crop of 1870 as about 98 to 100.

The Department of Revenue, Agricultures and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 8th July 1875, that the rains are not yet general. In Madras there have been moderate falls in the northern districts, but little or none in the south, except in Malabar. In Mysore little has fallen. Throughout Bombay the falls have been scanty during the week, though prospects are still fair. In Sind the river is reported to be rising slowly, and apprehensions are less than last week. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue, with convenient breaks, in the Benares and Bundelkhund Divisions: in Rohilkhund, Agra and Meerut, they have set in: but in Cawnpore only showers are reported, insufficient for ploughing. In Oudh there has been good rain in the Fyzabad Division, but in those of Lucknow and Sitapoor the monsoon is still delayed. In the Punjab showers have fallen in most districts, but more rain is required. In Assam proper the fall during the week has been slight, but heavy in Sylhet. In Berar, Central India and Nepaul good rain has fallen.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* quotes from the *Moscow Gazette* some observations about the so called Russian and English alliance. The *Gazette* says that England has declined to enter into intimate relations with Russia unless the Central Asia States be placed under the protection of European international law, and Russia has therefore no reason to leave the alliance of the three Emperors and enter into an English league. The same correspondent, referring to the recent article in the *Goloss*, says it is "but a faint reflex of sentiments expressed in the courtly and aristocratic organ of the Russian capital, the *Grashdanine*." The *St. Petersburg Journal* also objects to the advocacy by the *Goloss* of an Anglo-Russian alliance. Russia, it says, is in no need whatever of fresh alliances. The alliance of the three Emperors is in itself quite sufficient as a guarantee of peace. Neither Russia nor Austria is, as has been alleged, jealous of Germany. The *Goloss* in reply, denies that it has ever suggested a rupture of the triple alliance of Russia, Germany, and Austria, but it contends that Germany mistrusts Russia and is not sincere in its professions of friendship, and that there is room in the alliance already formed for a fourth Power, which it desires should be England.

The *Indian Mirror* of Sunday last contains an article on "the prayer that inebriates" and seriously, apparently, recommends a perpetual state of intoxication in the following strange language:—"But if our hymns, prayers, adoration and meditation be lively and strong, we shall remain for days together in a state of holy and unspeakably delightful intoxication, and our hearts will prove mighty enough to resist the seductions of the most fascinating forms of vice. We must not therefore be content to go through the appointed course of daily devotion. We must infuse into it such life and vigor as to make it lasting in its influences upon our character. Having drunk largely the contents of the first cup of prayer and communion, let us wait reverently and patiently for another cup, and then another and another till we feel thoroughly intoxicated with the heavenly nectar, and so far subdued and vanquished as to be utterly incapable of rebelling against God and conscience. Hours, days, weeks and months elapse, yet the state of spiritual inebriety continues unabated. If our every day prayers and hymns could be made so delicious and spirited as to enable us to keep up this state of sweet intoxication from day to day, how happy shall we be."

The *Times* says the practical question which is concealed under the characteristic cloud of German subtlety raised at Count Arnim's trial seems to be that which is familiar to ourselves under the form of prerogative. Are ambassadors not merely in theory but in fact simply servants of the Sovereign, and are the despatches which pass between them and the Royal or Imperial Ministers private or privileged communications? The heads of the German Foreign Office have refused this privilege, and have, by prosecuting Count Arnim on these grounds, endeavoured to bring them under the administration of the law as much as ordinary public officers. The wisdom is questionable, however, of exposing to all the world the dissensions and the weaknesses of German diplomacy at Paris. If it was necessary to punish Count Arnim, which is the severer punishment to a man of his character—to lose his Sovereign's favour and to be excluded from public life, or to undergo a mild incarceration of nine months? The original error lay in attempting to conduct so delicate an operation as that of diplomacy by an agent who was clearly out of harmony with his chief. Men cannot always be expected to execute orders like soldiers. Prince Bismarck is carrying out immense reforms, and is fighting a great battle, but he would win it all the more easily and surely if he could be a little less rigid.

In reference to the connection of Government officers with the Press, the Government of India have passed the following Resolution:—Questions having recently arisen as to the extent to which officers in the service of Government are permitted to connect themselves with the Press, the Governor-General in Council thinks it desirable that the existing orders on the subject should be clearly understood.

I.—No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government under which he immediately serves, to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any such newspaper or publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such, for instance, as art, science or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.

II.—Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the public Press; but their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, and they are prohibited from making public without the previous sanction of Government any documents, papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. These rules have been hitherto in most cases honorably observed. In case of a departure from them, or if the Government should consider the connexion of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.

III.—The Government of India will decide, in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the Press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.

IV.—Nothing in this Resolution is intended to relax the provisions of any regulations on this subject which now apply to the Army.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the point raised by the recent debate upon Mr. Yorke's motion in reference to Turkey was,—What are we to do? It is a question of diplomatic etiquette against moral right. Nobody questions the convenience and discretion of a policy which deals tenderly with the faults of the Sovereign and Ministers of an independent State; but the country must remember that our interest in the independence of Turkey is not only as great as it ever was, but much greater. Egypt, through the Suez Canal, is the road to India. The one hundred millions lent by Englishmen to the Sultan is not a trifle that we can calmly see sucked down in the Maelstrom into which a leaky, reeling State is sinking. Our influence, powerfully exerted at Constantinople, would be strong enough to fortify the hands of the best Turks, and to daunt the party of corruption that is strong in the land. We may have to execute an intervention too late. There is every evidence that the fanaticism of the Mussulmans is on the increase; the flame of bigotry burns up all the fiercer because they are conscious that the Christian populations are growing restive. A day may come when some massacre of Christians may force us to hasty action, and then we shall have to redress at once, and perhaps roughly, what firm and timely counsels might have prevented. The spirit of the Emperor Nicholas must rejoice to see Turkey demoralized by English gold, so lavishly lent as to encourage extravagance, and to witness the Empire he assailed by force sapped from within. If we are prepared to see it fall and stand by with folded arms, then we should persevere in our present resolute inactivity; but it is for England to consider whether there is not some happy medium between Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's constant severity of control and our present attitude of studied silence in the presence of so many preliminary symptoms of trouble.

Of the Sultan's impressions of his visit to Windsor the following account is supplied by a correspondent of an English paper:—His Highness said:—"I have now seen with my eyes what I have so long desired to see, Her Majesty the Queen of England. My father, who has been taken to the mercy of the Merciful, used often to talk to us of the Queen Victoria; but he died without seeing her. I now tell you why I have so often said that it was the summit of my ambition to see the face of her Majesty. It was this: I have met many Englishmen in my time, not only of the Royal Navy and Army, but also civilians, merchants, and travellers, and I wondered why they all spoke of their Sovereign, not in a formal way as did the people of other nations, but with enthusiasm and affection. This made me mentally to liken her to that mountain of loadstone mentioned in the 'Thousand and One Nights,' which drew the nails out of the sides of the ships which passed that way. Even so did the hearts of the Englishmen I have hitherto met seem to be drawn as by a magnet to Her Majesty. I come to England and find the same hearty loyalty pervading all classes. You saw the thousands the other evening at the Crystal Palace all stand up when the music played the Queen's hymn. No one tells them to stand, but they stand up of their own accord from affection to her. And, no wonder; for verily she is the centre of all the glory, all the greatness, all the prosperity of this grand Empire. And she is a woman too! Praise be to the Sovereign Creator who endows whom He will with fitness to rule and with qualities to attract loyalty and affection! I fancied that I should have been overwhelmed when I had the high honour of seeing the face of the Queen. I was, indeed, wonder-struck with all the sumptuousness which surrounded her; but hers is the simple majesty which captivates, not that which bewilders. Nevertheless, she was Majestic in her simplicity, and my heart wept for her when I saw the two Princesses, her Royal daughters, by her side, and remembered that her beloved Consort had been taken to the mercy of God. May that great God bless her and her Royal offspring, and the mighty people over whom she rules. I can say no more, for words fail me to express what my heart feels. I thousand times I say, God bless her."

The following is a report of the speech made by the Sultan of Zanzibar at Fishmongers' Hall, on his health being drunk, as interpreted by the Rev. Dr. Badger:—

His Highness wished to state that he would never forget the kindness with which he had been received, and he hoped they would excuse him for being obliged to express his gratitude to them through another voice. (Cheers.) He was anxious in the first place, to thank the Prime Warden and the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers for the great honour they had done him in inviting him to be their guest, because he knew that the Company of Fishmongers were a very honourable company. He did not like the word "worshipful" when translated into Arabic, because it applied to God, but the company were highly honourable and intent on extending commerce and doing good. In Zanzibar they were well acquainted with the meaning of the term "corporation," because they had such bodies there—corporations of jewellers, blacksmiths, &c.—(a laugh)—each corporation attending to the wants, interests, and necessities of its members, and all working together for the common good. (Cheers.) He was interested in the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, inasmuch as his country was a country of ancient fish-eaters. (Laughter.) He was told that the Fishmongers were a very old company—indeed, he had been informed that day that the name was mentioned by one of the great English poets—he meant Shakespeare—(hear)—and although he knew perfectly well that the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers did not eat fish now-a-days—(laughter)—he understood that they did one good thing in connection with fish—namely, keep bad fish out of the market. (Cheers.) Next to doing a good deed was to prevent an evil one—(renewed cheers)—therefore the Company of Fishmongers deserved their honourable name. He knew that many of the Company were engaged in trade, and had done much for the extension of trade and commerce. The commerce of England was, he knew very well, to be met with in all countries, it having been carried nearly all over the world. (Hear.) It had been carried to the east, west, north and south, but hitherto much had not been done for the eastern coast of Africa. Therefore, he assured those of the Worshipful Company who were engaged in commerce that, if they wished to help Zanzibar, and do themselves good at the same time, they should show some enterprise in Eastern Africa. (Cheers.) He would be delighted to give them every assistance in his power in order to open up the country, and develop trade and civilization. (Cheers) He was certain that enterprise such as Englishmen possessed would develop the country which God had made his, and result in great benefit to themselves as well as to himself and his people. (Hear.)

Dr. Badger, interposing, said he had almost verbally translated what the Sultan had said to him. His Highness having had his attention directed to the motto of the Company, "All worship be to God only," begged finally to say he hoped that the God whom they all worshipped would bless them and all who strove to do good among men.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 25TH JUNE.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, Commander Julius Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 25th June on board. She left Suez on the 2nd July, and Aden on the 7th at 9 30 p.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain and Mrs Gunthorpe
Mr B Keelan
Mr T H Kavanagh
Mr J Phillips
Colonel Parkins
Colonel Boyd
Captain Shaw.

FROM VENICE.

Surgeon Major and Mrs Lyons
Mr and Mrs Benedict
Mr and Mrs Palmer
Mr W R Baker
Mr A M Archibald
Mr A T Mackenzie
Mr Hindmarsh.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major General and Mrs Blake
Colonel A C Phillips
Mr H S Cotton
Mr T Grant
Mr T Short.

FROM ADEN—16 Deck Passengers.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June. 25.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 25TH JUNE, 1875.

Royal Military College.—Lieutenant-General William Craig Emilius Napier, Colonel of the 3rd Foot, to be Governor, vice General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, G. C.B., whose period of Service in that appointment has expired, dated 1st August, 1875.

Staff.—Major and Brevet Colonel Alexander James Hardy Elliot, half pay, Unattached, from Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Southern District, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General at Head Quarters, vice Major and Brevet Colonel George Henry Smith Willis, C. B., promoted Major-General, dated 1st July, 1875.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe that the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* has the following in one of his letters to that paper:—"But every man has probably numberless old novels and illustrated papers lying useless in his bungalow, and these sent to the hospital would, if not help to build the new building, at least give pleasure and relief to the present patients." This is a very good idea, indeed, but the question is, do the patients ever see any novels or newspapers that might be sent to the hospital? I believe a library, or what is termed a library, but more precisely speaking a collection of books, exists in the European General Hospital and is under the charge of the sergeant of the hospital, but books or papers are never handed to the patients. In fact, if a patient does happen to have anything to read he is invariably under an obligation to some of the hospital subordinates. Surely something might be done by Dr. Joynt in the way of making up a library with the present collection and any further contributions that may be received. Even the hospital of the benighted Presidency can boast of a fair library with a catalogue in each ward, and why should the Bombay European General Hospital be without such? I understand that two copies of your paper are sent *gratis* to the hospital every morning. Would you kindly arrange to contribute a few extra copies, for which, I am sure, all inmates would be thankful.—Yours, &c.

Fort, July 14. MARCO.

THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have to thank your correspondent "F.W.S." for enlightening me as to the proposition at the meeting on the appointment of a committee to urge on Government the necessity of erecting a new European General Hospital, at which meeting I was not able to attend. I however deny his right to impute to me with a sneer any distrust of the committee or secretaries, as to subscriptions, mine or his own.

Your correspondent "Faith and Charity" has evinced so much curiosity (and I may say sagacity) in divining my motive for writing on the 10th concerning the Hospital Endowment Fund, that I willingly relieve his anxiety by telling him his first conjecture is right. He says—"Could it be to wring from Government some declaration of their intentions?" I should not expect to wring anything from Government; but as the last straw breaks the camel's back," so the letter of any individual may do something towards gaining a desired end when the endeavours of others are directed to the same purpose.

Again, "could it have been with a view to disgorge himself of some feeling of dissatisfaction," &c. Yes! Right again! I would give much to be free from such feeling at the want of action on the part of the Government in this regard—a feeling that has haunted me for the last ten years.

As for "F. and C.'s" opinion, he can enjoy his as I shall continue to do mine. I leave the homilies in the latter paras. of "F. and C.'s" letter without remark, further than to recal the old proverb about "proffered advice, &c."; and if ever my "heart does bear fruit" (which appears questionable to "F. and C."), I hope it may possibly do so without his gratuitous admonitions, as I cannot expect him to be always at hand.

The "throwing of cold water on a good scheme" was not overlooked by me and it was to a certain extent inevitable; but I considered the scheme so good, though premature, that the effect of my slight sprinkle would be harmless.—Yours, &c.

HOPE.

THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The interest manifested in the forthcoming election by the public shall be the ground of my begging a corner of your valuable journal to express my opinion thereon. The remarks which you have so ably and justly made in your leader of this morning of the urgent necessity of a few alterations in the working of the Municipal Act, will receive that attention which they deserve at the hands of the authorities, and I have no doubt Government, which is ever ready to support public opinion when advocated in a calm and temperate manner by the press, will grant the relief whichyou, as the mouth-piece of the public, desire. But, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the public to the correspondence on this subject, which has been published by you in your issue of this day. I will go a little further than "Observer" by asking a question, who is Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee that he should dictate (for I fear the committee of which he signs himself the secretary have bad little or nothing to do with the selection) to the rate-payers as to who is the most eligible candidate to represent them? And whether is he not inspired by something more than the public good? Nobody who has watched the career of this gentleman can doubt for a moment that all his patriotic endeavours *pro bono publico* simply arise from the principle of taking care of No. 1, and this is triumphantly proved by this last exposition of his *master*-mind, for if he and those who have by his persuasion formed themselves into a committee had really the interest of the public at heart, we would have seen them actively canvassing on behalf of such men as Mr. Forbes, Dr. Blaney, and others like them—men who have pre-eminently distinguished themselves for their independent and disinterested zeal for the public good—instead of, as it is now, having their names as an appendix to the committee's list of "eligible candidates." The truth, I fear Sir, is that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and men like him find that the importance of institutions, like the Bombay Association—of which they have been the oracle—are really on the wane, and rather than the public should entirely forget them, they seize this as an excellent opportunity of bringing themselves to the notice of the public as its great benefactors. With reference to your correspondent 'A Rate-payer's' query, as to upon what principle Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee settled his list of the "eligible candidates." Why, Sir, it is hard to answer, except that one of the rules upon which he acted, is to exclude all those who would at all outshine him in debate or argument, or oppose the policy of that of his "clique" of *proteges*, and to include those who would let him alone to have his 'few remarks,' those who, as "A Rate-payer" justly states, "at a given moment like puppets can be made to raise up their hands at the call of a designing demagogue who could make them play and dance as he wished."

Setting aside Nowrojee Furdoonjee and his clique, I beg to say a few words with reference to some natives who are trying and canvassing to be members of the next Corporation, independent of the aid and support of any association or party. I shall indeed be grieved if any of these outsiders, though it would be the greatest reputation of the cry of these associations, of the fitness of the natives to possess the right of representation (and support the view I have expressed in my letter which you kindly published in your issue of the 7th instant) succeed in their attempt, for not only will their election be a farce, but it would be seriously injurious to the public, who have to pay rates and taxes; for when men have the power of spending or checking the expenditure of large supplies of money, it is absolutely essential that men fit to be entrusted with such powers should be appointed.

Bombay, 14th July. A PARSEE.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For con-sumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 13TH JULY.

All the festivities are commencing. We have already had two dances: one given by His Excellency the Governor on Wednesday, and the other on Friday by the officers of the Royal Fusiliers.

Then, on Saturday we had a Scratch Regatta on the river for all members belonging to the Poona Boat Club. The "Bunder Salema" (kindly lent by Lady Sassoon every year for these Regattas) was both the starting and the winning post. Seven four-oars, steered by lady coxswains entered, and the race was rowed in three heats and a final, the distance being about half a mile. The first heat was announced for 4.45 P.M., but did not start till half an hour later, owing chiefly to some changes having unavoidably taken place in the crews. The weather was very cool (not to say, unpleasantly so) and the attendance numerous and fashionable. The band of the 8th Regiment N.I. contributed to the harmony of the evening by their choice selections. In each heat the winning crew occupied the outer station, rowing by the right bank of the river, having the benefit of a slack stream when rowing up the river and of a full current on the homeward journey, after rounding the buoy. So evident was this, that it was considered a certainty for whichever boat had the luck to win the toss.

Tyndall's, however, was a strong one, and might have carried off the palm on its own merits. Owing to the changes that took place in the crews before starting, the printed programmes that were distributed at the Boat House were of little use. Subjoined is the correct list of names and orders of heats of the competitors. I have purposely omitted the names of the lady coxswains:—

1ST HEAT.

1. Hughes.	1. Adams.
2. Morris.	2. Lock.
3. Mignon.	3. Dawson.
4. Tyndall (st)	4. Fforde (st.)

Tyndall won by 2 lengths.

2ND HEAT.

1. Ruxton.	1. Stevenson.	1. Macpherson.
2. Hamilton.	2. Crowe.	2. Shute.
3. Hamilton.	3. Alban.	3. Down.
4. Fletcher (st.)	4. Fosbery (st.)	4. Rodick (st.)

Fletcher won easily—Fosbery 2nd.

3RD HEAT.

1. Steele.	1. Adams.
2. Oxenham.	2. Wace.
3. Allen.	3. Thomas.
4. Joyner (st.)	4. Donald (st.)

Joyner won by 2 lengths.

The final heat in which Tyndall's, Fletcher's, and Joyner's boats competed was a good race and won by Tyndall by a length. Fletcher 2nd. The lady coxswain of the winning crew had a variety of pretty presents to choose from, and being a young lady, very naturally selected the jewellery; had she been married she would probably have chosen one of the elegant table ornaments that were exhibited. Each of the crew was presented with a pewter mug electroplated, of which I doubt not they made good use after their exertions.

When everything went off so well it seems captious to find fault, but I would suggest for a future occasion that the gentlemen's refreshment table for pegs, cheroots, &c., be moved a little further from the immediate vicinity of the ladies. In the position it then occupied the ladies were obliged to pass a number of gentlemen drinking and smoking before they could reach the balconies from which to view the race. With this slight suggestion, I will conclude my account of a very pleasant afternoon.

H. E. the Governor gave his second Garden Party at Gunnesh Khind yesterday afternoon. The weather was very showery and looked rather worse than it really was, and in consequence many who had intended to be present were prevented by the stormy appearance of the sky. A good number were present and nearly all were officers in uniform, among whom the heavy "percentage of brass hats" showed that the Staff was largely represented.

One officer in particular, dressed in cherry-coloured trousers, attracted much attention. I am told that he is in the Beloochees, and feel very sorry for him. It was too wet to play Badminton and so promenading was the order of the day. I saw some very pretty dresses, but I think as a rule that Poona women, except on special occasions, do not dress well. I wish they knew what was becoming to them: if they only had an idea what severe critics officers are, I am sure they would pay extra attention to their toilette, even before taking the usual evening drive to the bandstand. Of course, there are some brilliant exceptions, but these very exceptions only make the rule the more conspicuous.

Badminton is of course flourishing and it is proposed to lay out some ground for Lawn Tennis, in connection with the Croquet Club. A Badminton Tournament is already being made up, but none of the games have yet been played. The amateurs of the Royal Fusiliers have announced a theatrical performance in their regimental theatre at Ghorpoorie next Thursday, under the patronage of Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B. I hear these amateurs are much above the average and will give you my opinion of them in my next letter.

BOMBAY.

The Italian mail steamer India left Aden for Bombay on Friday, the 9th instant, at 10 P.M.

A Drunken Driver.—Yessoo Suddoo, a buggywalla, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, for having been drunk while in charge of his vehicle.

Torture.—Tookaram Suddoo, a buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 2 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of the police, for having cruelly illused his horse, by driving him while in an unfit state.

The Poor-Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipts of Rs. 10 from "A Friend of the Poor," and Rs. 5 from Lilladhur Kessowjee, Esq., for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Stealing from a Steamer.—Jowadeen Bowadeen was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment yesterday, by Mr. C.P. Cooper, for having stolen a piece of canvas belonging to the B.I. steam-ship Cashmeer.

Gaming.—Three Mussulmans were yesterday charged with this offence before Mr. C. P. Cooper. His Worship discharged one of them, who appeared to have been merely looking on, and fined the others Rs. 2 each.

Drunkenness.—Thomas Murray and William Higgins were yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable Ralph, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding day, and were fined Re. 1 each.

Theft.—A Hindoo goldsmith, named Cassinath Gunnesh, was sentenced to three months' hard labour, by Mr C. P. Cooper yesterday, for having stolen three tolas of gold, valued Rs. 48, the property of Hurreechund Chintoba. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Wilful Disobedience.—Henry Hosking and eight other seamen, belonging to the B. S. Edward Percy, were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with having been guilty of the above offence. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were ordered to be sent back on board their vessel.

Disobedience by Native Seamen.—Six seamen of the B. S. Nelly were yesterday charged with wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of their officers. The men complained that they did not get their due allowance of food, and his Worship, Mr. C. P. Cooper, directed them to be sent on board, and said that the Shipping Master would attend to their complaint as to their food.

Assault by Merchants.—Ghella Hurjeewan and Morarjee Pittamber were yesterday convicted before Mr. C. P. Cooper, of having assaulted Ruttonjee Heerjee. Some words had passed between the parties, relative to alleged misconduct on the part of the plaintiff's servants, and the defendants then dragged the plaintiff into a room and beat him. His Worship fined them Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 respectively, and directed them to be bound over for six months to keep the peace, in the sum of Rs. 50 each.

The Water Supply to the Shipping.—The question, of the purity of the water supplied to the shipping received the full attention of the Health Officer, and the result of his analysis was published in our columns on the 5th and 6th of last month. The letters from the Health Officer, and the competent analysis which appeared on those two days, were replies to letters addressed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trustees on the subject of the water supply to the shipping, and the matter has been settled so far as it has been possible to do so. We have received a letter from Messrs. Bates and Co., complaining that the Secretary to the Port Trust had not replied to his two letters dated the 6th May and 30th June. The publication of the correspondence alluded to above may, perhaps, have been deemed by the Port Trustees a better reply to Messrs. Bates' letters than any that could have been sent specially addressed to them. The water supply to the shipping question, has for the present, passed out from discussion.

The Case of Reckless Riding.—This case was called up for decision yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, when Mr. Madden was examined for the defence. He said that the horse belonged to him, and that he had asked his butler to have the horse tried with the side saddle, and a cloth to represent a lady's habit, as he was told when he bought the horse that it had been used as a riding horse for gentlemen and ladies. He was not present when the defendant went out with the horse. When he used the horse he generally used a double rein, the horse being rather hard in the mouth.

His Worship said that he considered the offence was proved, notwithstanding that Mr. Chalk had endeavoured to prove that the occurrence was purely accidental. The defendant should not have used a simple bit with the horse, knowing as he did, that the horse was hard in the mouth. He therefore fined him Rs. 50, with the option of six months' imprisonment.

The prisoner, Tookaram Govind, was not in the service of Mr. Madden at the time of the accident, having been discharged some days previously. The butler seeing him near the house, asked him to get on the horse and try him, and he did so.

We regret to hear that Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., met with an accident last Sunday evening. He was out driving in his tonga, and when he got near the Arsenal, the ponies became unruly and commenced backing into the Arsenal hedge. To save himself from being injured by the pricklypear thorns, he jumped out of the tonga, and coming down heavily on his right foot dislocated the ankle joint. Fortunately, Doctors Mennie and Davidson were soon in attendance on him, and they succeeded in setting the dislocated joint. We are glad to learn that he his now progressing satisfactorily.—*Deccan Herald.*

We hear from a private source that the Government has ruled that if a member of the general police force, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 a month, wishes to go on leave of any sort, the desired leave may be granted by his superior, or senior officer, under whom he serves, provided that he furnishes a suitable substitute to do duty in his absence. By such a ruling we very much fear that those members of the general police force, between the grades of 5th class constables and 2nd class head constable, will have to lose the benefit of their usual privilege leave. It will be almost impossible for such men to provide a suitable substitute.—*Id.*

A rumour is current in Poona, to the effect that the G. I. P. Railway Company have decided to make general reductions in the pay and allowances of the railway officials who are in the higher grades of the service. We are afraid that the reductions will not stop there but will be extended to all grades of the service, and the result will be that the Company will not get the best men, and those they do get to take the lower pay will be discontented. In old times getting into the G. I. P. Railway Company's service was considered next thing to getting into Government employ, but of late the service of the Company has been found to be very insecure indeed.—*Id.*

The reported resignation of Colonel Widdicombe, the District and Session Judge of Kurrachee, will open anew the question of the propriety of, if not the necessity for, appointing a civilian to the post about to be vacated by Colonel Widdicombe. So far as Kurrachee at least is concerned, the anomaly of a military man filling the position of a civilian ought not to be tolerated for a single moment longer. Kurrachee, unlike other sections of Sind, is a commercial seaport, and as such it requires the civilian element exclusively infused into its civil administration. Military men have no aptitude because they have had no training for judicial functions; it would be as unreasonable to expect them to be qualified for such functions, as to expect a civilian to drill troops. Whenever there are exceptions in either case to the general rule, we may safely conclude they are rare and far between, and that they do but prove the rule. Experience of military civil judges in Sind does not speak favourably for them, and if it be not considered desirable just at present to alter existing arrangements elsewhere, let us hope a relaxation of the rule will be made in the interests of Kurrachee, the commercial position of which, imperatively demands a change in the direction indicated.—*Sindian.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DAY.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts
..	13th, Tuesday	0 04	0 00	0 00
		0 04	0 00	0 00
	Previously Registered	29 36	24 92	32 85
	Total fall up to date.	29 40	25 21	33 03

ENCROACHMENT ON THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC: A CASE FOR THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The public wells in Bombay are the lasting records of the way in which the inhabitants of Bombay were formerly supplied with water. Although the supply from Vehar Lake is better and larger than could ever be obtained from the public wells, yet these wells have not all of them been superseded by the Vehar water pipe, and the rights of the public in them remain as intact as ever. But there is one public well, situate in the Punchayet Wady, near Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort, the public rights in which have been persistently infringed by one particular individual. In the year 1871 or 1872 Lalmonjee Maharaj attempted to erect a structure over this well, but the ever watchful Mr Arthur Crawford, then Municipal Commissioner, interfered and the erection was removed. Failing in this attempt, Lalmonjee Maharaj built a cadjan shed at the side of the well and gradually enlarged it till it overhung about one half of the well. On the 3rd of this month this shed fell down, knocking two men into the well and causing their death. Notwithstanding this fatal accident, Lalmonjee Maharaj has set to work again by putting a large beam across the well, and several boards and planks round about the well, and, in short, he is acting as if the well were his own property, but which it is not. The Municipal Commissioner should certainly order this Lalmonjee Maharaj to discontinue his attempts to enclose this well and put an end as Mr Crawford did to the encroachment on the rights of the public. The death of the two men has been caused by the proceedings of this person, and the public rights have been trodden upon in a most determined and discreditable manner.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following is, as far as can be ascertained, a correct list of the candidates for the different wards:—

Ward No. 1, Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade—(5 members to be elected)—Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sadanund Balcrishna, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, J. M. Maclean, D. S. Kemp, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, and Dr. Rustomjee Badhurjee.

Ward No 2, Market, Mandvee, and Chuckla—(6 members)—Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee, Bomonjee Pestonjee, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Vundravun Purshotum, Hassumbhoy Visram Ebrahim, Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Messrs. Cummoo Sulliman, Govind Balchrishna, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Jooma Laljee, and Fazulbhoy C. Ganjee.

Ward No. 3, Dhobie Talao, Funuswady, and Bhooleshwur—(4 members)—Dr. Cowasjee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Nanabhoy R. Ranina Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dr. Shantaram Vithul and, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung.

Ward No. 4, Doongree and Oomerkarry—(3 members). Messrs. Hassombhoy Visram, Cowasjee M. Limjee, Mooktaji A. Khambia, and Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett.

Ward No. 5, Koombharwada, Byculla, &c—(4 members)—Messrs Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Jooma Lalljee, E. Freeborn, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, and Fazulbhoy Visram.

Ward No. 6, Khetwady, Girgaum, &c.—(3 members)—Messrs. B. M. Wagle, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwallah, Junardhun Gopal, Venayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Morarjee Goculdass, Soojaoodin Tyabjee, and Dr. Pandurang Gopal

Ward No. 7, Walkeshwur and Mahaluxmee—(3 members)—Messrs Raghunath Narayan Khote, John Macfarlane, and K. R. Cama.

Ward No. 8, Mazagon and Tarwarri—(2 members)—Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, and Rustomjee Narialwalla.

Ward No. 9, Parell and Sewree, &c.—(1 member)—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Cursetjee N. Cama.

Ward No 10, Mahim—(1 member)—Mr Homejee Cursetjee Dady,

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; Raghunath Narayan Kote, Esq.; the Hon'ble Rao Sahib W. N. Mandlik. The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

THE WATER SUPPY.

The first business before the meeting was the further consideration of Mr. Schrottky's letter regarding the quality of the Vehar water, which was published along with the proceedings of the last meeting.

Dr. Blaney said that as the Works Committee had been asked to consider the proposals for purifying the Vehar Water, he thought this letter had better be also referred to them.

Dr. Cook said he thought the Council ought to record some opinion on the letter.

Mr. Schrottky's assertion was that because some water contained more albuminoid ammonia than other water that was no reason for supposing it was not equally pure.

The Chairman said that with regard to that the Council were not in a position to offer an opinion on the subject. The expression of opinion in Mr. Schrottky's letter was a scientific one, and if it was desirable to record an opinion on the letter it would be better to refer it to a sub-committee of the members of the Council who were acquainted with the subject.

Mr. Maclean said it was very desirable that the members of the Council should express an opinion on the letter.

The Chairman said he thought it was a subject which required an answer, and it would be well to refer it to a committee of gentlemen who were competent to give an opinion on it.

It was then proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and resolved: "That Dr. Cook, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney, and the Health Officer be requested to enquire into the matter referred to by Mr. Schrottky and favour the Council with their opinion thereon."

ACTING ALLOWANCES.

Sanction was given to the payment of acting allowance to Mr. Edginton as Acting Commissioner of Police from the 4th May last to the 3rd August next.

Sanction was also given to the payment of acting allowance to Mr. Mills as Acting Deputy Commissioner during the same period, and to Mr. J. T. Gray as Acting Surgeon to the Police from 6th March to 31st May last.

THE PENSION RULES.

The consideration of an application from the assistant turncocks, water works department, to be allowed the privilege of the pension fund was postponed, the Municipal Commissioner being asked to report on the cases of these men as well as of others who at present are excluded from the benefit of the fund.

A NEW LEASE.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a lease for five years from Ebrahim Abdool Carim to the Corporation of premises at Cammattecpoora now used as chawls by the Municipality. The rent under the new lease is Rs. 200 per mensem instead of Rs. 250 as formerly.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Municipal Commissioner laid before the Council a letter from the Secretary to the Trades' Association regarding the rules for the conduct of municipal elections.

Mr. Maclean said that under the Act the elections could be conducted under such rules as the Government thought fit to make, as Government had it in its power to alter these rules, at any time and the petition seemed to him a very reasonable one. The general principle was right that a man should be allowed to vote for as many persons as were elected from his ward. He would therefore propose that the petition of the Trades' Association be forwarded for the favourable consideration of Government with the expression of the Town Council's opinion that the prayer of the Association is a reasonable one, and that the rule complained of ought to be immediately altered.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay seconded the proposition.

Mr. Raghunath Narayan said he thought it would be better if the Council simply said that this was a matter which should be referred to Government.

The Chairman said it was the uniform practise in all elections, where a certain number of persons had to be returned, that the people should have a right to vote for the entire number.

Mr. Maclean's proposition was then put to the meeting and carried by a majority.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

IN THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT we have a very choice Selection of Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, cloth, Plain and Fancy Patterns, in Lace Cambric, or Linen, to which inspection is specially invited. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—JULY 14.

[Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.]

R. P. NIXON AND ANOTHER v. NUTTOO GOONDSJEE.

In this case the plaintiffs sued for a sum of Rs. 997 as damages sustained through the nonshipment of 500 bales of cotton. With the consent of the parties, the hearing of the case was postponed for a week.

[Before N. FRENCHE, Esq.]

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA v. THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY MILLS COMPANY.

This case was called for hearing on adjournment yesterday morning. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Lee-Warner, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Farran for the defendants.

Mr. Farran said that he had to regret that he had found nothing directly bearing on the subject of jurisdiction; however the defence would be, firstly, that the Court had no jurisdiction; and, secondly, that no trespass had been committed by the defendants, who were not responsible for the acts of their servants. He contended that under the Civil Procedure Code the Tanna Court would have no jurisdiction in Bombay, and (he argued) *vice versa*—His Honour's Court can have no jurisdiction in Tanna. He then quoted a number of cases bearing on the question of jurisdiction, the existence of which he denied. With regard to the question of liability, he said that the mills were not liable unless the plaintiffs showed that trespass had been committed by the servants of the defendants, by their direction.

His Honour said that this was not necessary, that the defendants had received notice to remove certain boilers which were on the ground, and had refused to do so.

Mr. Farran said that the claim was for the removal of a hedge. He admitted that the boilers were deposited on the land, but the claim alleged was for the breaking of the fence.

Mr. Lang said that their claim was for the breaking of the fence, and the depositing of the boilers, &c. It was for trespass and destroying.

Mr. Farran replied that even under these circumstances he denied that any claim lay against the defendants. If the servants of the mill pulled down the hedge, plaintiff must show that the mill company had ratified their act—it might have been done by the manager—if so, their claim lay against him. It is extremely improbable that the mill directors should order the hedge to be pulled down, or that they would ratify an illegal act of this kind. He then quoted Addison on Wrongs, page 929 of last edition, where it is stated that wrongs done by servants must be shown to have been ratified by the masters, or no action can lie against them.

Mr. Lang said he would deal with the second point first. The defence first raised was that the defendants had a right to the use of the land. Now, Mr. Farran no doubt finding that position untenable, changed the defence, and pleaded that the defendants were not shown to be responsible for the acts. He would, he thought, show that the hedge had been pulled down by the express command of the company. Mr. Farran had been compelled to admit that he was unable to get a point to bear on the first question—that of jurisdiction. He (Mr. Lang) then proceeded to site a number of cases, from which he argued that the Court had full power to try the question at issue.

Mr. Farran said every one acquainted with the practice in the Bombay Small Causes Courts knew they were regarded ascommon law courts, Courts, of Equity act on the conscience, they; direct the defendant to do what they consider just, if they fail to do so they imprisoned them for contempt. The common law courts proceed in an entirely different manner, and the Small Cause Court, acting in the same manner, is virtually a common law court, and therefore he submitted that the precedents to be followed with regard to jurisdiction, were those derived from the common law procedure. It was absurd to argue that the Court had jurisdiction at Tanna. The matter was not one affecting the defendants' conscience, and was not, in fact, an equity case. The case of Nanna Byramjee v the B. B. and C. I. Railway could not be quoted as a precedent, for the question of jurisdiction in that case was not pressed. The action in that cause was at Nowsaree, but to suit the complainant's convenience the case was heard in Bombay, that there was no jurisdiction.

His Honour observed that there was no use in his taking evidence until the question was settled as to jurisdiction. He would consider the question and let them know when he had decided it. With regard to the second question, he thought the defendants' ratification of their servants' action was fully proved, notice had been served requiring them to remove the boilers, &c., and they had neglected to comply with it.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. A. P. SIREENEEVASA.

(*Madras Mail.*)

We have received from Madura further particulars of the suicide of Mr. Andrew Philip Sireeneevasa, the native Christian Sub-Judge of that station. It seems that he had been accused of soliciting a bribe, and that a report unfavourable to him had been made by the Civil Judge to the High Court; but nobody, not even his wife, was aware of his fatal resolve to rush into his Maker's presence. Indeed, up to the last moment he spent with his family, there had been nothing remarkable in his speech or demeanour to excite alarm in their minds. His wife and he had sat up until very late on the night of the 5th instant, perhaps until 12 o'clock, when she went downstairs after seeing him go to bed. The unfortunate man then wrote a farewell letter to his wife and children. He entered the bath-room, shut the door after him, got up on the parapet wall of a cistern, and adjusted a portion of a punkahrope, which he had cut for the purpose round his neck, jumped into the cistern, and so terminated his existence. The discovery was not made until after 7-30 A. M. when Mrs. Sireeneevasa gave the alarm; and the Magistrate, accompanied by Dr. Robinson, at once repaired to the spot. The mark of the rope on the neck, and the general appearance of the body, confirmed Mrs. Sireeneevasa's statement as to the cause of death, and obviated the necessity for a *post-mortem* examination. The town was much excited. The Doctor pronounced that the deceased had committed suicide while in a fit of temporary insanity, and a Christian burial was in consequence accorded to his remains, which would not have otherwise been the case. At about 5 P. M. the body was carried to its last resting-place in the English grave-yard, with Messrs. Scott, Rendall and Rowland as chief mourners; and the burial service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. Mr. Godfrey, the Chaplain of the station. Mr. Sireeneevasa leaves a wife and five children. The eldest son is in England preparing for the Covenanted Civil Service Examination.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 25.)

Lord Strathnairn in the Lords has been unsuccessful in his motion for an address to the Queen for copies of official correspondence relating to competitive examinations, and appointments to first commissions in India.

In the Commons Lord R. Hamilton has stated that there will be no objection to produce the correspondence which has passed between the King of Burmah and the Indian Government; but he does not think it would be advisable to make public the special instructions which have been given to Sir Douglas Forsyth. The Contagious Diseases' Act Repeal Bill has been thrown out on its second reading, and the Merchant Shipping Bill has progressed in committee. Mr. O'Reilly was prevented by a count out from calling attention to the position and pay of Roman Catholic chaplains in India.

The approaching visit of the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of Russia will be followed by another meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Russia.

An alarming flood has occurred in France where the waters of the Garrone has overflowed the surrounding country, and caused much damage.

Prince Gortschakoff has sent a fresh circular note to the Russian representatives abroad respecting the Conference about to be held at St. Petersburg.

Count Arnim has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Berlin Court of Appeal.

The Queen has returned to Windsor Castle from Balmoral.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are about to start on a visit to Copenhagen and St. Petersburg.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has been presented to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and during the past week has visited numerous public institutions in London.

Some excitement has been created in Parliament and other high places by an announcement that Messrs. Moody and Sankey were about to hold a revival meeting at Eton, to which the boys of the college were to be invited. The meeting was, however, held in a private garden at Windsor.

Mr. Arrakiel P. Gasper, a Calcutta barrister, has been cast in £100 damages in action for breach of promise of marriage.

Colonel Valentine Baker, of the 10th Hussars, has been committed for trial, on bail, charged with an indecent assault on a lady in a railway carriage.

Several fresh failures, some of them in the East India trade to large amounts, have occurred since our last. Confidence is, however, being gradually restored in commercial circles.

A destructive fire has occurred in Dublin, by which the extensive whisky stores of Reid and Co. have been entirely destroyed.

Obituary of the Week.—Viscount Molesworth; Sir L. H. D. Campbell, Bart.; Maj.-Gen. H. J. Stewart; Col. W. C. Ormsby, Ben. Ret.; Rev. M. W. W. James, chaplain Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. A. M. Maclean, Bo. Ret.; Com. J. L. Pruen, late I. N.; Lieut.-Col. F. Atcherley, late 30th Reg.; Lieut.-Col E. J. Cleather, late Royal Staff Corps; Sir W. C. Logan; A Milner, late M. N. I.; Maj.-Gen. Muller, late 1st Royal Scots; Maj.-Gen. W. Riddell, C. B.; R. Disney, late E. I. C. S; T. G. Gordon, E. I. C. S.

THE GREAT FIRE AT DUBLIN.

(*From Daily Telegraph's Own Correspondent.*)

DUBLIN, SUNDAY NIGHT.

The most destructive fire which has taken place in Dublin since the remarkable conflagration at the Custom House occurred on Friday night, at nine o'clock, in Chamber-street, a well-known district of the city, not far from St. Patrick's Cathedral. In that street it originated, but it has resulted in an almost total destruction of property in five adjoining streets, embracing an area of at least twenty acres. In Chamber-street there was a bonded store belonging to Mr. Laurence Malone, a well-known merchant in the city, and adjoining is the extensive brewery of the Messrs. Watkins. In this bonded store there were 5,000 casks of whiskey, and an idea of the magnitude of the fire may be formed when it is stated that nearly all this property has been burned, 69 casks alone having been saved. The value of the whiskey and the stores is estimated at £100,000, belonging to various merchants and traders in Dublin. If this were the only loss there would perhaps be not so much to speak of; but, unfortunately, upwards of fifty houses and a few valuable stores and manufactories have been reduced to ashes, and numerous families left homeless. Chamber-street is the centre of a densely populated locality. It is bounded on one side by Cork-street, on another by the Tenter-fields, Ardee-street, and Mill-street. Into those several districts a sea of burning whiskey poured, communicating fire and destruction to everything it touched. So copious was the flood of boiling spirit, 25 above proof, that a high wind which prevailed literally fanned a wave on the sea of fire, for such it was, as it rolled on its destructive course. Building after building was seized, and when seized destruction was certain. As the time progressed, and men stood paralyzed with fear and uncertain what to do, rumbling noises indicated everywhere that houses were falling, whilst the flames, which lighted up the whole city, and spread unusual alarm, rapidly extended themselves. The fire brigade and Capt. Ingram arrived, but what could they do? To throw water on the burning spirit

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was only to increase the mischief. It was evident that all that could be done was to confine it to the area of which it had undisputed possession, and which to-day presents an aspect worse than the districts consumed by the petroleum fires of the Paris revolutionists. This was effectually done, and the suggestion is due to Mr. Crofton, junior supervisor of waterworks. There are numerous tanyards in the neighbourhood, and he suggested that men with carts and barrows should carry out the stuff and bedge in the sea of burning whiskey. There was no lack of volunteers for this work, and it was effectually carried out. Had it not been for this, the whole of that portion of the city must have inevitably been destroyed; and in accomplishing the work the military rendered special service. Colonel Fellowes, the Adjutant-General, was early on the scene. He had ordered down four companies of the Queen's and four companies of the 50th Regiment, with a troop of cavalry. The infantry rapidly formed themselves into fatigue parties, and worked like men in erecting barriers with sand and tan to stem the burning tide, which brought destruction to everything it touched. Fifty houses at least have been reduced to ashes. Most of them were let in tenements, and for the most part the furniture of the people has been destroyed. Women and children who escaped to places of safety might be seen sitting over a few things which they had saved. They were received into other houses, and many of these they had to abandon as the fire approached. Many fled for safety to Warren Mount Convent, where a community of Sisters of Charity has been established for over a century, and for some time it was feared that even this shelter would not escape the general destruction. Fortunately it was situated on high ground, up which the burning whiskey did not roll. The general amount of property destroyed, independent of £100,000 worth of spirit, cannot be less that £50,000. It must be said the conduct of the general body of the people, numbering at least 50,000, who came from all parts of the city and suburbs, was excellent. There were a few instances where degraded wretches attempted to snatch up the burning liquid, some of whom received severe burns in the attempt. A few got drunk, and had to be dragged from the burning houses by the police. So far as could be ascertained no life has been lost, nor has any person been seriously injured. Reid's extensive malt-house in Chamber-street, formerly known as Reid's Brewery, has been totally destroyed. Watkin's Brewery escaped pretty well. Plunket's malt-house has been destroyed. Eustace's extensive dyeing establishment, in Weaver's-square, famed for dyeing poplins, has escaped, and Molloy's extensive leather factory in Mill-street, and other establishments, have been reduced to ashes. Several horses and other animals were injured before they could be rescued. The destruction of property is appalling. As the fire progressed, house after house tumbled down, and the luckless occupants had to seek refuge among their neighbours. In one instance a publican, named Laurence Fitzsimons, who had been confined to his bed for the past two years and a half, in No. 1, Chamber-street, had to be removed to a neighbouring house in New-market. His residence and the next one, No. 2, Chamber-street, were totally consumed. No. 4, Chamber-street, belonging to a Mrs. Jones, shared the same fate; as also did No. 13, belonging to Anne Dunne; No. 43, belonging to Mrs. Higgins; and No. 14, occupied by Mrs. Ballard. In Cork-street the destruction was equally severe; Nos. 2 and 136 belonging to Edward Lamb, blacksmith, together with his forge and out-offices, were completely destroyed. The destruction of property in Ardee-street, which crosses Chamber-street and Cork-street at right angles, was not less severe. Nos. 12 and 13, the property of John Callahan, and which were let in tenements, were greatly wrecked. The persons occupying them—several poor families—had to seek shelter with their friends. Among them were Michael Kavanagh, wife, and four children; James M'Donnell and wife; James Guinness, wife, and two children; Laurence Dwyer, wife, and three children; James Byrne, wife, and three children; James M'Loughlin, wife, and child; John Dunne, wife, and child; William M'Evoy and wife. The malting room of Mr. Reade's malt stores was burned, and the barley damaged by the fire and water. There were in the stores 300 barrels of barley and 80 barrels of malt, value £600. His houses—25 and 26, Mill-street—were wholly consumed, together with 26 barrels of malt, which were stored in one of them. No. 27, Mill-street, occupied by Patrick Grogan, his wife, and three children, was destroyed. No. 29, the property of Michael Cullen, occupied by two poor families, named Dunne and Neill, was wrecked, the shop having been consumed. No. 33, belonging to the same owner, and occupied by Wm. Devlin, wife, and four children, and Anthony O'Brien, wife, and two children, was consumed. Some gates and gateways in Mill-street, leading to premises belonging to Edward O'Keeffe and Michael Cullen, were also destroyed. Happily, during this terrible conflagration scarcely an accident occurred. Two firemen sustained some bruises from a falling house, but they are not seriously hurt. These are the only cases mentioned.

On Saturday several persons were charged by the police with drunkenness, having drunk freely of the whiskey which was running in the streets. Three men have died in Meath Hospital from the effects of drinking the burning spirit, and seventeen others are suffering from the same cause. The Lord Mayor was present through the night, having been called out of the Gaiety Theatre to attend the fire.

A DRAGOMAN FOR THE PRINCE.

(*The World.*)

It is to be hoped that the attention which the Seyyid of Zanzibar is receiving on all sides may not have the effect of sending him back to his own dominions with the same confirmation of any autocratic tendencies in his nature as was produced by our exuberant enthusiasm for the Shah of Persia. When Nasr-ed-Din returned from London to Teheran via Paris, where his reception should have had the effect of somewhat modifying the sense of personal importance with which his English ovation had inspired him, he lost no time in showing that the acquaintance he had formed with the exterior of the fabric of constitutional government had not made him less exacting as a monarch or less punctilious as a despot, and that, after the homage lavished upon him by the citizens of the British metropolis, he was not disposed to rate more highly the bodies and souls of his Persian subjects. The Seyyid himself is as uninteresting in character and thought as he is unattractive in person. He is, in fact, a commonplace Arabian petty potentate, with the passions and appetites of a man, but the intelligence and knowledge of a child, with a face whose expression is a mixture of low cunning and coarse sensuality, a figure ungainly and insignificant, and a manner which any one at all accustomed to the society of Orientals of a high class would at once recognise as ill bred. If the remarks to which he is reported by the daily press as having given utterance on the subject of our English customs, the beauties of our domestic life, the stateliness of our public buildings, and the imposing and august bustle of our commercial traffic are authentic, they furnish an interesting and undesigned testimony of the genuineness of what most people have hitherto regarded as apocryphal—the Diary of the Shah. They are couched in the same spirit of barbaric curiosity and savage ignorance. The Seyyid has been afforded the opportunity of seeing English society from a variety of points of view. He has beheld it on a racecourse, in a drawing-room, and on a suburban lawn. He has been to the Opera, to Windsor Castle, to the Crystal Palace. It might be worth while, to complete the circle of his experience, for him to pay a visit to our metropolitan police-courts, and possibly to the Divorce Court. It would also fairly supplement his ideas of the religious harmony under which we live if he could be introduced into a mixed company of Ritualistic and Evangelical clergy and spinsters, the conversation being reported to him by Dr. Kirk or Dr. Badger.

The Seyyid is fortunate in is friends, and it would well for him to understand that one of the reasons why he is received with what is called such cordiality by the English people is because he is identified in a special manner as the *protege* of Sir Bartle Frere. Dr. Kirk has shown himself a true friend to humanity; and Dr. Badger deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the most eminent of Semitic scholars in England. But the *prestige* or Sir Bartle Frere is of a very different kind. That distinguished man is not only to the Seyyid all that Sir Henry Rawlison was to the Shah, he is not merely the *cicerone* in chief of Burghash; he is for most Englishmen the sole *eraison d'etre* of his Arabian highness, and if it had not been for the late Governor of Bombay, ninety-nine people out of a hundred would be acquainted with the ruler of Zanzibar only as with some dusky-hued abstraction. For the last three years the name of Sir Bartle Frere has been indissolubly associated in the public mind with the title of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and probably most persons are under the impression that Sir Bartle added another to his many laurels by the mission which he undertook to Zanzibar in 1872. Nothing could have been more admirable than the motive of that mission, and no more competent agent could have been selected than its negotiator. Sir Bartle Frere was already personally acquainted with Burghash. He had first met him at Bombay, though before he was in the plenitude of his pomp and power, as one of our Oriental viceroys. Burghash would naturally retain the recollection of the majesty and the power with which his visitor was at that time invested. He would recollect also the extraordinary reputation for ability, for integrity, for courtesy combined with resolution, which Sir Bartle Frere justly enjoyed among the native princes of India. Nor if the object was to impress Seyyid Burghash with a sense of British authority and greatness, could we have had a more desirable representative than the man we then despatched. All the omens and the incidents of Sir Bartle Frere's journey were singularly auspicious. With his characteristic art of conciliating both sides, he had received before leaving England a benedictory address from the Evangelical Protestants; *en route* to Zanzibar he took the opportunity of spending a few days at Rome, and of course received the Special blessing of the Pope. United Christendom, in fact, recognised at that time in Sir Bartle the accredited agent and champion of its faith, and on that ground prognosticated for him an absolute and speedy triumph. The expectation would have been the more rational if Sir Bartle had been about to negotiate with a prince who happened himself to believe in the doctrines and the obligations of Christianity. When he reached Zanzibar he was splendidly entertained by Seyyed Burghash; but when he came to discuss business a little hitch occurred. The Seyyid remarked, in reply to the proposition that he should at once charge himself with the duty of abolishing the slave trade, that he was unable to see why England should thus suddenly rescind a treaty which had been deliberately concluded with him by Lord Palmerston. His highness ought perhaps intuitively to have recognised the circumstance that the Palmerstonian era was that of heathenism in our international dealings, and that Sir Bartle represented the new reign of Christianity and moral power. Unhappily Burghash could not be induced to view the matter in that light. He was under the impression that England was endeavouring to overreach him, and to escape its ancient obligations. It was necessary to despatch a man-of-war, duly equipped and armed, to Zanzibar, before the Seyyid saw the propriety of accepting Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum, and Sir Bartle Frere returned home with all the *prestige*, so far as popular opinion is concerned, of triumph.

It is true that the manner in which the triumph had been gained was not exactly that contemplated originally by Sir Bartle Frere or the Government which despatched him. The multitude, however, is always incurious of means, and cares only for results, and Sir Bartle Frere was with universal applause, created a K. C. B. The exploit is, up to the present time, the crowning distinction of Sir Bartle Frere's career. It is not too much to say that Bartle Frere started in life as a successful man. Every one predicted for him prosperity and victory as matters of course, and it is impossible to conceive of him as in the company of an admitted failure. Great abilities, blameless character, an agreeable and even a fascinating address these—and added to these a family connection as powerful as an English commoner ever possessed—were the qualifications which he possessed in an eminent degree. When upwards of forty years ago Bartle Frere entered the service of John Company, there were Freres potential in India as there were Frere potentiae in England. The influence and traditions of Hookham Frere as the friend of Canning and as the husband of 'my Aunt Errol,' to speak of that lady in the favourite formula of the Frere family, were still a living power. It was nothing that the accomplished translator of Aristophanes had, as English ambassador in Spain, gravely mismanaged our affairs during the Peninsular War. A good genius presided over the Freres one and all, which absolutely insured them against the possibility of any serious or permanent reserve. Hookham Frere received a piece of valuable promotion, and died at Malta in the odour of classical learning and literary culture. It has been the same with Hookham Freres descendants. Men of great parts and of unswerving rectitude, genuine Bayards in a corrupt age, they have had their path strewn with roses, have transmuted by their touch blunders into successes, and have marched through life to the strains of some subtle jubilant hymn. The life of Sir Bartle Frere in India was the life of a conscientious, courageous, indefatigable official, who rose rapidly through all the grades of his profession, and who never deviated into anything which the world for a moment allowed to be failure. At the age of twenty seven he was within sight of the summit of an Indian Civilian's profession; he was secretary of the Governor-General of India. A few years later he was appointed resident at Scuttara, and gained the credit of most of the triumphs of our policy in Scinde. During his reign as Governor of Bombay from 1862-67 his detractors, if indeed he can have any, may say that he exhibited less sagacity and strength than might have been expected. The collapse of the Bombay Bank was an event which undeniably assumed the dimensions of a disaster, and if Sir Bartle Frere had been apprised earlier of the menacing aspect of affairs he might have interposed with advantage. But he possessed a firm belief in the buoyancy of Indian finance in general, and the brilliant future which awaited Bombay in particular, as a new centre of the cotton trade after its temporary paralysis in America consequent on the civil war.

Since his return to England Sir Batle Frere has been before the public more prominently and more favorably than any other Indian official of the day. No movement has been started by whatever party in Church or State for the purpose of benefiting India Africa, and their inhabitants, in which he has not taken an active part, and to which he has not devoted energy, time, and money. In his philanthropic enthusiasm—and enthusiasm is not too strong a word—he has known no sectarian distinction, political or religious, and just as he was present with the blessing of the Protestant and the Pope beforehe went to Zanzibar, so he has worked with Evangelical and Ritualist, Radical and Conservative, when the object has been a worthy one—the proceedings of Indian missionaries or the emancipation of East African slaves. It is this combination of philanthropy and success, of profound kindliness and of considerable intellectual capacity, and these happy relative aptitudes, as a man of this world and a believer in the next, which have given Sir Bartle Frere the peculiar position that he enjoys in public opinion. The Geographical Society did well to elect him one of their vice-presidents. That body could have chosen no man at once more distinguished and more respectable. Gifted by nature with a temperament dreamy and imaginative—with a disposition gentle and affectionate beyond all men—Sir Bartle Frere, had his lines fallen upon different places, and had he not once put out his craft into the turbulent sea of affairs, might have very likely found a haven and an occupation in poetry. He has something of the literary power of his uncle Hookham Frere, though little of his classical knowledge, less of his critical power, and a taste for scientific investigation which Hookham Frere was altogether without. Tardy, and at times even vacillating, in the adoption of a definite course of action, he is, when once he has taken it, staunch and inflexible. He is deficient in mere intellectual quickness, but in the broad faculty of intellectual comprehension lies his strength. To English society he will always be the type of a class of men who deserve and who insure success. As an Indian administrator he has exhibited most of those qualities, the display of which has built up the fabric of our Oriental empire—birth, character, true chivalry, patience, resolution, tact, and courtesy. No man in England could have done the honours of such a reception as that which Sir Bartle Frere gave the Seyyid at his Wimbledon villa on Saturday last so well; no man living is so complete a master of a manner at once dignified and deferential, winning and self-possessed. Sir Bartie Frere has possibly not yet reaped the full measure of his reward. He is to accompany the Prince of Wales of India, and on his return he will probably receive the title which the Sovereign who esteems him so highly will gratefully confer. When Sir Bartle Frere takes his place in the Upper House as possibly Viscount Wressil, there is no person who will not consider the honour thoroughly well deserved, though on what grounds he might be puzzled exactly to define.

THE CHARGE AGAINST COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER.

(*The Times.*)

On 24th June, at a special session of the magistrates for the county of Surrey, held at the County Hall, Guildford Colonel Valentine Baker, of the 10th Hussars, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershott, surrendered to his recognizances, and underwent a further and final examination on a charge of assaulting, with a criminal intent, Miss Rebecca Kate Dickinson, in a railway carriage on the South-Western line. The magistrates present were Mr. Allen Chandler (chairman), Viscount Midleton, the Hon. Francis Scott, Colonel Ross, Colonel F. Marshall, Mr. Godwin-Austen, Mr. Reginald Bray, and Mr. Duncan Macdonald. The case excited intense interest, and the court was crowded throughout the investigation. The defendant was accompanied by a considerable number of his brother officers from Aldershott.

Mr. Poland, instructed by Messrs. Garrard, James, and Wolfe, was counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Lilley, instructed by Mr. Geach, appeared for the defence. Colonel Baker, by permission of the Court, was allowed to sit with his counsel and attorney. On the application of Mr. Hawkins, all the witnesses were ordered out of court.

Mr. Poland, in opening the case, said he appeared that day to prosecute Colonel Valentine Baker, an officer of the Army, for a serious assault committed by him in a railway carriage upon a young lady named Dickinson, and he thought that when the Bench had heard the facts of the case they would be of opinion that it was of such a nature that the summary powers which they possessed as Justices would be insufficient to deal with it, and that they would conceive it their duty to commit the defendant for trial to answer the charge. He proposed to lay before the Court a bare statement of the facts upon which the charge was preferred. The prosecutrix was a young lady, 21 years of age, residing with her mother and sisters near Midhurst, in Sussex, and she was extremely well connected, one of her brothers being a physician in Chesterfield-street, and another a captain in the Royal Engineers, while other members of her family belonged to the Chancery Bar. On the day in question (Thursday, the 7th inst.) she left home with a view to join her married sister and her brother-in-law (Mr. Bagshowe) in London, and to start with them the same evening on a trip to Switzerland. Her mother and sisters saw her off, and she went from Midhurst to Petersfield, where she had to await the arrival of the main line train from Portsmouth to London. She got into an unoccupied first-class carriage, and her luggage was put in with her. The defendant entered the compartment in which she was seated at Liphook Station, and from his appearance and demeanour she naturally had no doubt that she was travelling with a gentleman. A conversation was begun by the defendant on innocent and ordinary topics, such as the weather, the scenery, and the Royal Academy, and it was not until after leaving Woking station that the manner of the defendant towards her changed, and that he addressed her in language which no gentleman would have used to a lady. Failing to get her name, which he had demanded, he treated her with the greatest rudeness and, being a strong, powerful man, subjected her to numerous insults. At last the young lady, at the eminent peril of her life, having failed to draw the attention of the guard or engine-driver to her plight, opened the carriage door and travelled for several miles on the step, calling for assistance. The train eventually was stopped, by signal, at Esher, the people on the platform at Walton, through which the train had passed at full speed, who saw her danger, having telegraphed with that view to the next station. Mr. Poland next went on to describe in detail the other incidents as they were subsequently narrated in evidence by the witnesses, and concluded by stating that the matter had been taken up not only on private but public grounds, and that the young lady, who naturally shrank from an investigation of that painful nature, had come forward to prosecute in the public interest, and by asking the Bench when they had heard the evidence to commit the defendant for trial by a superior tribunal.

The prosecutrix, Miss Rebecca Kate Dickinson, an exceedingly lady-like girl, who gave her evidence with much propriety, and then called. She said, replying to Mr. Poland, I live at Dunford, near Midhurst, with my mother and two sisters. I have lived there since September last, and before that time at New Park, Lymington. On Thursday last, in pursuance of an arrangement that I should accompany my married sister to Switzerland, I proceeded to Midhurst station with my luggage—a portmanteau and three packages. My mother and sisters saw me off. I changed carriage at Petersfield and entered a train on the main line. I went into an empty first-class compartment, my luggage being put in with me and labelled "Dover." I remained alone in the carriage as far as Liphook station, where the defendant got in. I was then sitting in a corner with my face to the window, on the platform side of the carriage. The window was down. The defendant sat nearly opposite me, in the middle of the seat. After leaving Liphook the defendant began a conversation by asking me if I did not feel the draught. I replied, thanking him, that I liked it. The defendant then remarked upon the beautiful scenery as we passed the various stations, and changed his seat, coming and sitting right opposite to me. He asked me if I knew Aldershott, and I said I had a brother there, and had been once to a steeplechase ball. He next talked about the pictures at the Royal Academy, and the conversation then turned upon Midhus, from which town I told him I came. He said he was on the staff at Aldershott, and was then stationed at the North Camp. He looked at the labels on my luggage, and asked me if I was going to Dover that night. I replied that I was, and that I should be off the following morning. He immediately said, "Are you going alone?" I said, "No; my brother and sister accompany me." He told me I should have to wait two hours at Waterloo, and that I ought to stay a few days in London. I told him I had been in London recently for a fortnight, and he said he supposed I had seen all the theatres. I said we had seen Hamlet, and he then remarked that a better actor than Salvini—a Signor Rossi—was coming out, and that the Italians were very strong in that way. [Mr. Hawkins, interposing, said, amid laughter, he did not know what Salvini would say to that.] The conversation on theatres was continued, and in the course of it I asked him if he admired Mrs. Kendal. The next subject we talked about was mesmerism. When we got to Woking station the defendant was still sitting opposite me. The train stopped there. He asked me next if I could fix a time when I should be on the line again. I said, "No." He said, "You won't?" and then put the window up and asked my name, which I declined to give him. He said, "Wil you give me your name?" and I replied, "I shan't." He said, "Why not." I replied "Because I don't chose; I don't see any reason why I should." He then asked me my Christian name. I did not reply, and he changed his seat and sat beside me, and took hold of may hand. I said, "Get away, I won't have you sitting here," and pushed him off. He put his arm round my waist and held me in front with his other arm and kissed me." He said, "You must kiss me, darling." I got up, and, after great trouble, reached the bell or dial, the glass of which was broken. As I got up he said, "Don't ring, don't ring." I tried the bell both ways, but could not make it ring. He forced me back into the corner and pressed me to the back of the carriage, he himself being in front of me, and his face close to mine. He kissed me on the lips. I said, "If I tell you my name, will you get off?" I don't think he made any reply, but he sank down close in front of me, and I felt his hand underneath my dress, on my stocking, above my boot. I got up instantly and pushed the window with my elbow to see if I could break the glass. Finding I could not do that I got the window down and put my head and elbows out. I screamed, but nobody heard. I felt quite strangled by the defendant, who was pulling me back. I screamed again, fearing it would be the last I should be able to do, and at the same time, turning the handle of the door, I slipped out backwards on to the footboard, and held with my left hand to the handle of the door. The defendant had hold of my arm, and I was holding firmly, to his. I said, "If you leave go, I shall fall." He said "Get in, dear! get in, dear! You get in, and I will get out at the other door." I had seen the other door locked at Guildford, and said again, "If you leave go I shall fall" I said nothing more. While I was hanging on the door I saw people with their heads out of the windows. I said to two gentlemen in the next compartment, "How long is it before the train stops?" I could not hear the reply, as the wind was so strong. I fancy one of them said "I don't know." Nothing further happened till the train stopped. I lost my hat as soon as I got out. I was nearly exhausted when the train stopped. The defendant said, "Don't say anything; you don't know what trouble you will get me into; say you were frightened." I made no reply to that. Some of the passengers and the guard came up to the carriage. The Rev. Mr. Brown, one of the passengers, assisted me off. They asked me what was the matter, I said, "That man would not leave me alone." They said, "Which man?" and I said, pointing to the defendant, "That man." They said, "We have removed him; get in again." I got into the same compartment with Rev. Mr. Brown, and went on with him to the end of the journey. I then went with Mr. Brown and another passenger and some of the railway officials to the superintendent's office. The defendant was taken there as well. He said, "I am very sorry if anything I did frightened you." I gave my name and address to the guard. He said, "I know your brother very well indeed; give me his address, and I will write to him." I replied, "You may do what you choose." I did not give him my brother's address. We passed on. I went to the house of my brother, Dr. Dickinson, in Chesterfield-street, with the Rev. Mr. Brown. I had a large bruise on my right arm. No liberty of any kind or sort was taken with me until after we got to Woking. I had no suspicion whatever.

By the Chairman.—I had every thought that I was travelling with a gentleman.

Mr. Hawkins, addressing the Bench, said, if they were about to send the case elsewhere for further investigation he should not think it necessary then to submit any questions to the witness, or to occupy their time at any length with cross-examinations. For his own part, he should have to put, some time or other, to the young lady a few questions which might tend to elucidate the matter, but he did not think it fair or right, supposing the Bench had decided to commit Colonel Baker for trial, that she should be troubled more than once with a cross-examination.

The Chairman said the Bench were unanimous in deciding to send the case for further investigation. Besides, he doubted whether they had any option in the matter.

Mr. Hawkins said in that case, with the certainty of another investigation, he should put such questions as he proposed to ask on a future occasion. He did not desire to do anything which would give the young lady any pain whatever.

Mr. Poland said, after the intimation from the Bench and the statement of his learned friend (Mr. Hawkins), he should not go into any, as might be thought, unnecessary details, but simply lay the substance of the case before them. He would now call witnesses to complete the depositions.

William Burrowes, a bricklayer in the service of the London and South-Western Railway Company, and employed at Walton Station, said he was on the platform there on Thursday last. He saw the 4-6 train go by, and notice a lady on the step of a first-class carriage. The door was open and the lady was hanging on outside. It was about 5 o'clock. The train went through the station without stopping with the lady in that position. He reported what he had seen to the station-master.

George Godsmark, a platelayer in the railway company's service, deposed that on Thursday last he saw the train from Portsmouth pass through the Walton station. After it had gone he found the hat produced on the line. This was identified by the prosecutrix.

Henry Bailey, the guard of the train in question, said it was 11 minutes late at Woking. There was no cord or communication between the carriages and the guard's van. The lines did not act. There would have been no stoppage in the ordinary course of things between Woking and Clapham. Between Woking and Esher, near the old paper mills, he saw the passengers looking out of the windows on the off side. The driver at the same time blew the whistle. Witness put on the brake, and the train was stopped as soon as possible. As it stopped he saw the lady on the steps of the carriage on the near side. Some of the passengers and the driver went to the carriage. The lady was excited, but he noticed nothing the matter with her dress. She had no hat on. The lady said the gentleman had insulted her and would not leave her alone. The defendant was the person to whom she referred. He had then left the carriage. Witness asked the gentleman what he had been doing to the lady. He said he had been doing nothing. Witness put the defendant into the next compartment, where there were two or three other gentlemen, and locked it. His dress he noticed was then disarranged. The lady was put into the same carriage as she had previously occupied, in company with the Rev. Mr Brown. The train went on to Clapham and Vauxhall. At Vauxhall the defendant wanted to get out, but witness told him he must go on to Waterloo to see the superintendent. At Waterloo he and the lady and some other passengers went into the office. Witness made a report of what had occurred in due course. The train was going from 40 to 45 miles an hour.

Replying to Mr. Hawkins, he said that was the usual speed of the train. He did not know that they were trying to make up lost time. The train was stopped for about three minutes to investigate the matter. The distance from Woking to Walton was about two miles and three-quarters. Witness asked the defendant what he had been doing to the lady. He said, "I have been doing nothing. I know her brother at Aldershott very well." Witness asked him his name and address. He replied, "Baker, Army and Navy Club." Witness took the address as a correct one. That was all the conversation that occurred to the best of his recollection. He ought, he thought, to have mentioned to him that his dress was disarranged, but he did not.

Mr. Hawkins said that was just what he thought.

The witness said for all that it was true, but to call the defendant's attention to the circumstance entirely slipped his memory. He admitted that he ought to have done so, and he was very sorry now that he had not. He asked the defendant at the time where he was going, and he said to Vauxhall. Witness told him that he must go on to Waterloo. The defendant did not attempt to leave the train at Vauxhall. He did not say at Waterloo, "Let us see the superintendent."

Mr. George Richard Burnet, of 34, Phillimore-gardens, said he was a member of the firm of Messrs. Burnett and Co., distillers, at Vauxhall. He got into the train at Guildford. Miss Dickinson was in a front compartment, next or next but one to that in which he was riding. After leaving Weybridge he heard a lady scream. He looked out of the window and saw the prosecutrix leaning out as far as she could and screaming that she could not stop in the carriage, as she had been insulted. The door was then shut. Witness called to her to remain there until they could stop the train. She soon afterwards turned the handle of the door and got out. She got on the first step and was making a motion as if to drop on the ground, when he called out to her not to do so. She made no answer. She was screaming loudly and was very excited. Witness did all that he could to stop the train. He saw a man's hand take hold of her arm and noticed her at blow off. He found no cord to communicate with the guard. He expected to see her killed as she was going under the brick archway at Walton station. The train was stopped near Esher. The defendant was put into the same compartment as that in which witness and another passenger were. The guard locked the door and asked him for his card. He said he had not got a card, but he gave some name and address which witness did not hear. He seemed quite, but rather excited. He said he had been talking to the lady, and she got frightened. Their fellow-passenger called the defendant's attention to the state of his dress. Witness got out at Clapham junction. He did not know who his fellow-passenger was.

By Mr. Hawkins—Witness had to put his head in as the carriage went under the archway at Walton, so close was it to the train. He did not know as a matter of fact what the distance was. The hand which he saw stretched out of the carriage was holding the girl up. He did not know whether the defendant had an overcoat on.

The Rev. James Baldwin Brown said he resided at Kent villa, Brixton-Hill, and is the minister of the Brixton Independent Church. He was a passenger from Liss to Vauxhall by the 3 o'clock Portsmouth train last Thursday. He rode in the third carriage behind that in which Miss Dickinson was. After passing Weybridge Station he heard screams, which he thought, came from the houses. On their being repeated rather more loudly, he looked out of the window and saw several people also leaning out of the carriages in front and gesticulating violently. He thought for the moment the train was on fire. He tried to attract attention, and with that view went to the other window. He returned and then saw a lady on the step of the carriage holding on by the door with one hand and apparently clinging to something on the carriage with the other. Ultimately the train was stopped by the danger signal at Esher Station. He had previously tried to get along the footboard to her carriage. When the train stopped he ran rapidly to the carriage and helped young lady down. She said she would not or could not ride any further with that man, pointing to the defendant. She was greatly distressed, but still had much self-possession and firmness. The guard put the defendant into another compartment, and the young lady returned to the carriage. Witness at her request, rode with her to London, and afterwards took her to her brothers house.

By Mr. Hawkins:—The whole incident occupied only a few moments. He did not speak to the defendant at all. He saw him go into the other carriage, but had no opportunity of seeing the state of his dress.

Mr. Nicolas Lizimas Drachachis, a merchant at 20, Great Winchester-street, City, said he was one of the passengers by the Portsmouth train on Thursday last. He came from Guildford. On the journey, after leaving Woking, one of his fellow-passengers looked out of the window suddenly and made a gesture as if to stop the train. People were then waving their handkerchiefs. He saw a young lady on the step of the carriage apparently holding on to the handle with one hand and the ledge of the window with the other. When the train stopped he got out and with Mr. Brown assisted the lady out of the carriage. The defendant was just getting out also. He asked the lady what was the matter. She replied, "I cannot be in the same carriage with that man." The defendant was put into the next compartment and locked up. The lady went to Waterloo with Mr. Brown. Witness gave in his name and address at Waterloo. The defendant came up there to the lady, who was sitting in the office, and said, "I am very sorry for what has happened; I intended to do nothing to frighten you, and I implored you to get into the carriage and not to risk you life. The lady replied, "I could not trust you." The defendant said, "If you will give me the address of your brother, I will write to him and explain the whole occurrence."

In reply to Mr. Hawkins, he said he did not hear the defendant give his name and address at Esher. He saw the defendant get out of the carriage almost immediately after the lady. He noticed nothing of the state of his dress. His face was very pale.

By Mr. Poland.—She was without a hat.

William Atter, a sergeant of police in the service of the London and South Western Railway Company, said he was at Waterloo Station on Thursday last on the arrival of the Portsmouth train. The guard, Bailey, called him, and he went to a first class carriage, when he saw Miss Dickinson and the Rev. Mr. Brown. They accompanied him to the office, and the defendant and the guard followed. A statement was made by the guard that the lady had been insulted in the train. He asked her the nature of the assault or insult. She did not answer. The Rev. Mr. Brown told her it was too serious a matter for her to explain in the state she was in. Witness asked her if she would charge him. She said, "No." Mr. Brown said she would consult her brother, as she had to go abroad the night. Witness asked her name and address, which she gave him. The defendant said to her "I know your brother." and then turned to witness and said "I know her brother very well." Witness replied, "It's a great misfortune for both of you." He next asked him for his name and address. He gave as his address "Colonel Valentine Baker, Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, and Aldershott." At witness's request he gave him his card. Witness said it was a very unfortunate affair. The defendant replied. "I am sorry I did it; I don't know what possess me to do it, I being a married man." The lady and Mr. Brown then left the office. Witness sent a man in plain clothes with the defendant to see if the address was correct.

By Mr. Hawkins—There was no hesitation whatever on the part of the defendant. He made not the slightest objection to the officer accompanying him. His words to witness were. "I am sorry I did it, I being a married man." That was all he said, as far as he could remember. He did not write the words down. He did not remember whether witness, the lady, or Mr. Brown had made any previous observation. He could not recollect what called forth those words. The conversation lasted six or seven, or perhaps, ten minutes. He recollected nothing more than what he had stated. Mr. Brown was near enough to have heard what was said. He did not know whether or not the lady was. Being asked by Mr. Hawkins to repeat the words, the witness said they were, "I am sorry I did it; I don't know what possessed me, I being a married man. He was sure the words were not "I am sorry it occurred." The guard was present part of the time.

Mr. Charles Walter Barker, superintendent of police and Deputy Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary, said on Friday last he received a warrant for the arrest of the defendant. He saw the defendant that day in a first class carriage at the Guildford railway station. He asked him if he was Colonel Baker, and he replied he was. Witness requested him to step out of the train, as he must speak to him. They went into the waiting room together. Witness told him he was the superintendent of police, and held a warrant to apprehend him, and read it to him. He replied, "Why is it taken here?" Witness said, "Because the offence was committed in this district." He said, "Who laid the information?" Witness replied, "The young lady herself," showing him the information which she had signed. He said, "Where is the young lady; is she here?" Witness said she was in the town with her brother, Dr. Dickinson. The defendant said he supposed if he could arrange the matter with Dr. Dickinson it would be all right. Witness said he did not know. He then took him to the police station.

Mr. Poland, addressing the Bench, said that was all the evidence he proposed to adduce, and he had to ask them to commit the defendant for trial for the assault with a felonious intent, and for an ordinary indecent assault.

Mr. Hawkins said, appearing as he then did on behalf of Colonel Baker, it was not his intention to offer to the Court any lengthened observations at that moment on the case presented to them. When, however, that tribunal should be assembled and constituted before whom the matter would eventually come, he should think it right and expedient to address many observations to it on behalf of his client. It seemed to him desirable, to avoid any misunderstanding and misapprehension, to state that, had he pursued that cross-examination of the prosecutrix which the intimation of the Bench had rendered unnecessary at that stage, he should not have had to put to her any offensive questions or any which would have shocked her delicacy. It was only common justice to the young lady—inasmuch as he had informed the Court that he should hereafter have to put many questions, it might be, for the purpose of elucidating the matter for which Colonel Baker now stood charged—that his silence that day should not for a moment be supposed to infer any attack upon her personal character, which might, if that were the case, suffer in the interval between that day and the trial. He was quite sure that, in stating that much, he would have the entire sanction of his client, Colonel Baker. At the same time he did not pledge himself not to put questions for the purpose of placing the matter before the tribunal in a totally different light, but he would not, he promised, cast any slur on the character of the young lady or make her friends think the worse of her. As the Bench had intimated their intention to remit the case to a higher tribunal it would be useless to address any observations to them or to waste their time any further. He would add, however, that Colonel Baker courted the fullest inquiry, and with that view asked, through him, to be committed to the forthcoming Assizes.

Mr. Smallpiece, the clerk to the Justices, then read over to the defendant the technical charges under which he would be committed for trial, and gave him the usual caution that whatever he said in anwer to them would be taken down in writing, and might be used against him at the trial.

Colonel Baker, in reply, said, before the case closed, he should wish to say something.

The Chairman said he thought the defendant had better not say anything at that stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Hawkins, to whom the Chairman appealed, said the defendant knew his own case much better than he could pretend to do, and he could not take upon himself to advise him to be silent if his wish was otherwise.

Mr. Godwin-Austen, a magistrate, said nothing that the defendant could say could affect the decision that day.

The Chairman added that he did not think the defendant would be prejudiced by his silence.

Colonel Baker said he should prefer to make a statement. He then said,—I am placed here in a most delicate and difficult position. If any act of mine on the occasion referred to could have given any annoyance to Miss Dickinson, I beg to express to her my most unqualified regret. At the same time, I solemnly declare, upon my honour, that the case was not as it has been presented to-day by her under the influence of exaggerated fear and unnecessary alarm. To the evidence of the police-constable Atter I give the most unqualified denial. I may add that I don't intend in the least to say that she wilfully misrepresented the case but I say that she has represented it incorrectly, no doubt under the influence of exaggerated fear and unnecessary alarm.

The Chairman then announced that the defendant would be committed to take his trial at the approaching Assizes, and that, in the meantime, he would be admitted to bail in his own recognizances in £2,000 and two sureties in £1,000 each.

A large number of gentlemen spontaneously offered themselves as bail for the defendant, but in the end, the two selected were his brother, Sir Samuel Baker, and Viscount Valentia, a captain in the 10th Hussars. The defendant was then released, and the proceedings came to a close.

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  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
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  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Nizam's State Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  Holkar State Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
    Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee .... "Sindian" Press.
London .... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran .... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .... "Observer" Office.
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

"VERY IMPORTANT"
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a Special Department for their Celebrated **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for.*
The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the Continent of Europe.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	20	0	Travelling Baths Forming Trunk	30	0
Overland do	25	0	Travelling Hats	5	0	Portmanteaux or	12	8	Bath Sponges, large	3	8
Warm do	35	0	Bathing Drawers	2	0	Overland Trunks	23	0	Sponge Bags	2	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12	Solid Leather Trunks	49	0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0	Best Linen do.	6		Extra Large do.	75	0	Soap, Three Tablets for	1	0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Marine Soap do.	0	12
Oxford Shirts	36	0	Cotton Socks	9	8	Best Hide Gladstone	35	0	Tooth Brushes	0	10
White do	22	8	Warm do.	15	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Tooth Brush Cases	0	10
Flannel do Shrunk	49	0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3	12	Courier Bags	6	12	Nail Brushes	0	12
Silk and Wool	52	0	Best Alpaca Umbrellas	6	8	Soiled Linen do	1	12	Cloth Brushes	2	8
Under Vests	14	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Money Belts	3	8	Hat Brushes	1	8
Do. Pants	24	0	Pillow Cases, each	1	4	Sovereign Boxes	3	0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Sleeping Suits, each	6	8	Marsella Quilts	12	8	Leather Purses	2	0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0
to	17	8	Wool Down Quilts	18	0	Rug Straps, Patent	2	0	Pocket, in Leather Case	0	12
Cardigan Jackets	9	8	Blankets, each	9	8	Cork Mattrasses	12	8	Shoe Horns	1	0
Waterproof Coats	10	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15	0	English Feather Pillows	7	8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	6	8
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6	8	Horse Hair do.	7	8	Hand Mirrors	2	0
Warm Mufflers, each	2	0	Toilet Covers, each	0	14	Travelling do.	2	0	Best Eau de Cologne	1	2
Pin Scarfs	1	0				Air Pillows	6	0	Tooth Paste	1	4
Sailor's Knot	1	12				Canvas Shoes per pair	4	8	Playing Cards	1	
						Leather Slippers	4	8			

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES;

Gold Spectacles with Case .... Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses .... Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case .... „ 16 | Steel Eyeglasses .... „ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

INSURANCES.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to the credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.,

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily from 8-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,068 BEING 63 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by the Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be given on application, by

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 14

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .... Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Charles Pollock, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
Frank Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. [illegible]
MEDICAL REFEREE—DR. H. COOK.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Elmington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors fee entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 12,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were £967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate .... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...„ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the Whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners in England, are paid, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Policies paid Should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, on deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, January 1873. Agents for Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £300,000
Do. 1872 .... £816,000

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through its Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total, Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	22 3	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	38 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | *FOR DISINFECTING* HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

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